

19th Year of the British Plan Page 4 Gold and Profs Page 10 Price: 45 Ag.

'We came back only after Yoram died'

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent Troops that attacked Hammam village in Lebanon Monday night remained in the area for more than an hour after completion of their mission while a military surgeon desperately tried to save the life of 19-year-old Rav Toral Yoram Shiloni, of Jerusalem. He had been wounded in the head and legs by a grenade thrown from one of the houses.

The commanding officer of the force told reporters yesterday: "Some of us were drawn up in defensive positions while others held flashlights so the doctor could see. Then the terrorists opened up with mortar fire. We called in our artillery to silence the mortars, and it was only after Yoram died that we began to withdraw."

"We opened up with a heavy fusillade from all our weapons. Our mopping-up squads began their task, lobbing hand grenades through windows and doors. We didn't check the interiors of the buildings but at one stage we did see five corpses in one room," the officer said.

sentinel posted in the yard, the assault force moved in lobbing hand grenades while bursts of automatic fire at the windows and doors of the two one-storey buildings. Toral Raphael Dotan, of Kibbutz Sde Eliahu, suffered a head injury while providing covering fire for his comrades. He was dead by the time he could be brought to the surgeon accompanying the unit.

LABOUR FRIENDS

IN the long history of Zionist sympathy in Britain there have always been two distinct visions. The earliest was that expounded by Lord Balfour, who, as a Bible student, not only grasped the profound need of the Jews to rebuild their lost freedom and sovereignty in their ancient home, but at the same time could clearly visualize what a Jewish commonwealth, grateful to Britain for her aid, might mean to the security of Britain's position in the Middle East.

At the other end of the political scale was the Labour movement in Britain which found much to admire and interest in the Labour Zionist concepts of collective and cooperative society.

The imperial Britain of Balfour's day has vanished. The closest echo of British imperial ambitions in the Middle East today is the periodic desire of the British Government to have a say in plans proposed to Israel to satisfy Egyptian demands for compensation for wars that originated in Cairo.

Our friends in the British Labour Party have also wavered, and not only under Begin; not least because they abhor war as an instrument of policy and regretfully see Israel as a body forced to fight to survive. We cannot change these circumstances to keep our friends, and it is not always easy to persuade them at a distance that our attitudes may have become tougher in years of fighting, but that our basic aims have not changed.

It is the more satisfactory to hear that the members of the British Labour delegation which has been visiting Israel have looked beyond the political slogans made familiar in Britain at the realities here today. Mr. Bill Jones, has spoken of a thoughtful administration that would spend money on the education of its young people in the occupied areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the care given to all the holy places.

They might also ponder the fact that the Jordan government has found itself forced to withdraw its objections to the municipal elections to be held in the West Bank cities in spring. This is evidence that the population whatever their views on the ultimate political organization of the area, has regained a state in which it is chiefly occupied with its own affairs. These are taking precedence, it seems, over the kind of question of changes of sovereignty or authority that geopoliticians in London and elsewhere so lightly try to settle for us.

Nato council considers Malta compromise

BRUSSELS. — The North Atlantic Council met yesterday to see if the alliance would raise its offer for the rent of the Mediterranean base at Malta, where the government has ordered British forces out by Saturday.

The British say they have paid the rent for the base until March. The Western allies fear it may fall gradually into Soviet hands. Yesterday's meeting followed a trip to London Monday by Joseph Luns, Secretary-General of Nato. He conferred with Prime Minister Edward Heath, the British Foreign Secretary and the Minister of Defence. The Council has been holding a series of special meetings on Malta since Christmas week.

Britain has offered \$9.5m. a year, with help from its allies. Premier Dom Mintoff has asked \$18m. The British have taken a hard line and started a withdrawal.

A U.S. spokesman declined to comment on reports that President Nixon was prepared to have the Nato offer raised by four million pounds.

The British \$9.5m. offer includes contributions from her Nato partners. Informed British sources said Britain would not wish to increase her part of the offer, which amounts to \$5,250,000 annually. The "Evening Standard," in a splash story yesterday, said that an Anglo-American row over Malta worsened what Mr. Heath believes was almost an attempt to pull the rug under him in his dealings with Mr. Mintoff.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday's Nato Council meeting discussed technical aspects of the withdrawal from Malta, replacement of facilities, and tactics in any future contacts with Malta's Labour government.

A further council session is expected to be held later this week. In Valletta, Miss Mabel Strickland, an opposition political party leader, said yesterday the Maltese people were in the grip of fear and stunned by the idea of the British leaving the island.

She told a press conference that Prime Minister Mintoff was responsible for the "calamity" facing the Maltese and he must re-open negotiations with the British without any pre-conditions.

East Germany, Bulgaria recognize Bangla Desh

EAST BERLIN. — East Germany has recognized the Independent People's Republic of Bangladesh under the terms of international law, the East German official news agency A.D.N. reported from New Delhi yesterday.

East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer handed to the head of the Bangla Desh mission in New Delhi a message from East German Head of State Walter Ulbricht and Prime Minister Willi Stoph announcing East Germany's recognition, A.D.N. said. The message was addressed to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, President of Bangladesh.

Bulgaria also announced it would recognize Bangladesh. The Bulgarian News Agency B.T.A. reported from Sofia. The agency said the Bulgarian State Council President, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, had sent a telegram to Sheikh Mujib, informing him of Bulgaria's decision.

The Soviet Union is likely to follow its East German allies and recognize Bangladesh too. Diplomatic sources said in Moscow yesterday, "Pravda" for the first time yesterday described Sheikh Mujib as President of the Bangla Desh.

In Washington, Senator Edward Kennedy yesterday urged quick recognition of the Bangla Desh Government by the Nixon Administration, and a resumption of economic assistance to India and Pakistan.

The map of South Asia has changed forever and it is incumbent upon our country to recognize this basic fact and the new realities of the entire area," Kennedy, Democratic senator, said in a statement issued by his office.

OPEC rejects offers by oil firms

GENEVA (Reuter). — Members of the 12-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) yesterday rejected proposals from major Western oil companies for the compensation for revenue losses caused by the devaluation of the U.S. dollar.

The 5-man negotiating team of the oil companies offered to base any compensatory payments on an index compiled from International Monetary Fund (IMF) statistics showing changes, from a 1970 base, in the cost of imports by Gulf states from industrialized Western nations.

After Midnight

A military investigation led by Brigadier General Sir John Woodhouse, who is in Beirut for 11 members of the Syrian-backed "Black" terrorist organization, charged in Beirut last night, was taking two prisoners and wounding two others.

The former Jordanian Premier, whose dramatic resignation last year made world headlines at the time, was flown to Amman last Saturday night from Paris where he had been treated for a brain hemorrhage. He reportedly suffered an epileptic seizure because of his condition, his family plans to provide him with further treatment at the Hadassah Hospital.

U.S. SOURCES

First planes in 90 days

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. has reached virtual agreement on selling more planes to Israel, expected to come close to Israel's request for 50 Phantoms and 100 Skyhawks, informed sources said yesterday.

The first planes are expected to reach Israel in 90 days. Final details still have to be settled, but one unofficial estimate was that Israel would receive 40 more F-4 Phantom supersonic fighter-bombers and 80 A-4 Skyhawks, subsonic fighter-bombers which carry a heavy bomb-load.

The last U.S. military aircraft supplies to Israel were made in December, 1970. Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin, who recently returned from Israel, discussed the question Monday with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco, head of the State Department's Near East and South Asian Bureau, informed sources said.

No official comment was available on the unannounced meeting, but Israel sources said progress was made in obtaining "classification" from the U.S.

The Israelis have been pressing for three or four planes a month. The State Department has been urging a slower rate in order to keep its Middle East peace initiative going. The Phantom deliveries could endanger Egyptian participation in any peace talks. Egyptian newspapers have reacted angrily to reports of a new Phantom aircraft deal.

President Nixon and Secretary of State William Rogers publicly indicated this month that the U.S. is committed to maintaining the arms balance in the Middle East by providing more aircraft for Israel. They drew attention to new Soviet arms deliveries to Egypt.

Terrorist bases struck in Lebanon reprisal

2 ISRAELI SOLDIERS KILLED, ONE HURT

Jerusalem Post Military Reporter Arab Israeli Army units struck at Arab terrorist bases in a two-pronged reprisal raid inside Lebanon late Monday night, killing at least seven terrorists. Two Israeli soldiers were killed and a third wounded before the units successfully completed their missions and returned to their bases.

The two Israeli dead were Rav-Toral Yoram Shiloni, 19, of Jerusalem, and Toral Raphael Dotan, also 19, of Sde Eliahu. Both were buried with full military honours yesterday afternoon.

The troops made their way on foot over difficult terrain to their two targets — two villages less than five kilometres inside Lebanon — where they blew up four buildings. The operation, the first announced Israeli raid inside Lebanon for almost a year, followed a marked increase in attacks by Lebanese-based terrorists in the past fortnight, including a Katyusha rocket attack against Safad three days ago.

The first objective was two buildings at Beit Jmal, a town of some 9,000 inhabitants about 3.5 kilometres across the border north of Kibbutz Yiron in Central Galilee.

In near-freezing temperatures, the Israeli unit made its way undetected right up to the outskirts of the illuminated town. They were spotted only while actually approaching the two target buildings. A terrorist sniper, posted on the roof of one of the buildings, killed Toral Dotan with a burst of automatic gunfire.

The Israeli troops had in the meantime surrounded the two buildings and left one undisturbed. The assault unit was detected as it entered the village, requiring it to storm the two buildings which served as the terrorists' quarters. In the assault, Rav-Toral Shiloni was fatally wounded, and another soldier wounded. Some of the terrorists escaped from the village but others were trapped inside the buildings and killed when they were demolished.

Lebanon complains to Security Council

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter Lebanon yesterday complained to the U.N. Security Council about Monday night's Israeli raid. A Lebanese spokesman in New York said his government had instructed its chief U.N. delegate to protest the Israeli "aggression," but added that there was no request for a meeting of the Council.

In Beirut, Prime Minister Sa'eb Salam said that the raid was "a link in the chain of aggression flagrantly and repeatedly perpetrated by Israel." He said he was in touch with the army and terrorist commanders who, he added, might hold a joint meeting.

The raid was summed up by Lebanese authorities in a brief military communiqué. The terrorists issued a series of statements claiming victories.

Reporting the strike of Israeli forces at two different areas in southern Lebanon, the Lebanese authorities said that five houses were blown up, killing a woman and wounding her husband. The Lebanese said that following the raid the Israeli artillery sporadically shelled a third village, Rehaya el-Fokhar.

The official statement made no mention of the terrorist losses, but government sources estimated them at three dead and an unknown number of wounded. The terrorists for their part said that one of their men had been killed and two others wounded.

The terrorist statements, attributed to "The General Command of the Palestine Revolution Forces," were signed by Fatah chief Yasser Arafat, who returned this week from a North African tour and Beirut press reports that Israel retaliation was imminent, following recent terrorist action near the border.

Lebanon paper raps 'wailing' about Phantoms

BEIRUT (Reuter). — The Lebanese newspaper "Al-Jarida" yesterday criticized the importance attached by the Arabs to the American delivery of Phantom fighter bombers to Israel.

"Since the beginning of 1962, Arab wailing over the supply of American aircraft to Israel has continued," the paper said.

"Such wailing is unjustified. The despatch of Phantoms to Israel will not increase its strength to the point of completely upsetting the balance of power. Nor will the failure to send Phantoms ensure the required Arab military superiority."

The Lebanese Army did not intervene at any stage in the operation. It is understood that Israel had several times in the past weeks warned the Lebanese authorities of the increasing belligerence of terrorists in the area.

Monday night's raids followed almost a year of relative quiet on the border.

King Frederik's condition worse

COPENHAGEN (Reuter). — Fears grew last night that the condition of 72-year-old King Frederik, who has reigned for almost 25 years, is becoming critical after a severe heart attack.

A midday bulletin announced that his condition was worse, and that he was "very tired and somnolent," with a high temperature.

King Constantine of Greece, who is married to King Frederik's youngest daughter, arrived from Rome last night. He is the only member of the King's immediate family who has not been present since the King's illness began.

Waldheim, Tekoah meet on eve of Jarring's return

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim conferred Monday with Israel Ambassador Yosef Tekoah in advance of the return to New York of the U.N. Middle East Representative, Dr. Gunnar Jarring.

Dr. Jarring and Mr. Waldheim were in Geneva had their first meeting there since the new U.N. chief's arrival from U. Thant. There was no statement after Monday's meeting, but Mr. Tekoah was thought to have reiterated to Mr. Waldheim his readiness to re-enter talks with Dr. Jarring on the understanding that no pre-conditions were made.

Exiled Former Jordan Premier Daoud expected in Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter Maj-General Mohammed Daoud, who headed King Hussein's military government at the height of the September 1970 civil strife, then fled into exile while on a visit to Cairo, is expected to arrive in Jerusalem this week for medical treatment.

The Jerusalem Post reliably learned last night that the authorities have approved Daoud's arrival at the request of his local relatives who hope he will stay here for good.

Terrorist and resident killed in Khan Yunis

KHAN YUNIS. — A terrorist on the wanted list and a local resident who was with him, were killed at about 7.30 last night in an encounter with security forces in Khan Yunis. The patrol came upon the men during search operations.

A pistol and a number of hand-grenades were found on the body of the terrorist. Near the place of the encounter security forces discovered a bunker containing a Kalashnikov rifle, ammunition and explosives.

Tourist!

Duty & Tax free export scheme 30% Reductions Women's & Men's Suede & Leather Wear The Leader in Suede & Leather I. SCHNEIDMAN 25 Rehov Zamenhoff (near 99 King George) Tel. 52888 KIBBITZ ATYELT HAHAMAR

SEE THE WONDERFUL SELECTION OF LEATHERWARE AT HAMASHBIR LATZARCHAN MODERN STORES OF THE ONLY DEPARTMENT CHAIN IN ISRAEL SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR TOURISTS JERUSALEM: CORNER OF KING GEORGE IV AND BEN-YEHUDA TEL AVIV: 113 ALLENBY ST. TEL AVIV: DIZENGOFF CIRCLE HAIFA: 26 HANZAVIIM ST. NETANYA HAMASHBIR LATZARCHAN

Shalom STORES WHITE SALE at SHALOM STORES till January 14, 1972 Large selection of Linen — white and coloured at reduced prices. DON'T MISS the special offers in most departments. Shalom Stores Shalom Mayer Tower, Tel Aviv, Tel. 52151.

Maquette Large selection of women's and men's finest suede and leather fashions. Duty free for export only — now in Israel too! 25 Rehov Zamenhoff (near 99 King George) Tel. 52888

PERFUMERY
JERUSALEM BEAUTY PARLOUR
TAMARA
33 Rehov Jaffa
Tel. 231555
Cosmetics and Perfumes
Make-up, Consultation
and personal guidance

FOR THE ELEGANT LADY
Jercoli
KNIT FASHIONS

1944 British partition plan revealed

By ERIC SILVER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. The British War Cabinet in 1944 approved a plan to partition Palestine, creating a unified Jewish state, without the Negev, and a two-part Arab state. The plan was proposed by a Cabinet committee headed by Herbert Morrison. Existence of the plan has now been revealed with the publication of the British Government papers covering World War Two.



HERBERT MORRISON (1938 photo)

The proposal, which reaffirmed the 1937 Peel Commission conclusion urging partition of Palestine, was put in cold storage by the British War Cabinet pending the defeat of Nazi Germany. Later it was either forgotten or overtaken by events. It was the last independence British effort to solve the Palestine problem.

Morrison, who was Labour Home Secretary in Churchill's coalition, differed from Peel in recommending a unified Jewish state and a two-part Arab state. Peel had proposed two Jewish states and one Arab state. Morrison also left open the future of the Negev, which Peel had allotted to the Arabs.

to us to be contrary to all the evidence." The committee recognized that to give the Negev to the Jews would raise protests from Egypt and Saudi Arabia and needlessly raise Jewish hopes.

It recommended instead that "the possibilities of development in the Negev should be investigated by independent experts, and that, pending the results, the area should be retained under the control of His Majesty's

Government... Should the report show the Negev is capable of development, it should be handed to a chartered company subject to appropriate conditions."

Morrison was anxious to place the partition of Palestine in the wider context of the post-war Levant. His committee envisaged the ultimate creation of four Levantine states: Greater Syria (composed of Syria, Trans-Jordan, Arab Palestine and the portion of Lebanon south and east of Sidon), a slightly smaller Lebanon, Jewish Palestine, and a separate "Jerusalem territory" including Bethlehem.

It was hoped that the four states would form a loose association and be able to devise arrangements for the joint administration of currency, posts and telegraphs and railways. Their territorial integrity would be guaranteed by Britain and France or by Britain, France and America, who would also provide safeguards for British and French strategic interests.

Morrison also diverged from Peel in proposing an Arab Galilee in the north, but allocating Haifa, Acre and Safad to the Jews. Nazareth would have been a smaller Arab enclave detached from the main Arab Galilee.

Between Peel and Morrison the proposed Jewish area was reduced from 1,930 square miles to 1,520 square miles, but the value of the land rose in "taxable capacity" by ten per cent.

The changes included these additions to the Jewish state: "a valuable area lying to the east of the Jordan, at the southern end of Lake Tiberias, the southern portion of the Beisan sub-district; the town of Jaffa and the rich land to the east of it; and an extension of the area south of Jaffa-Tel Aviv."

The boundaries of the projected "Jerusalem territory" were to have included the road and rail links between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. It was to have been administered by a British High Commissioner charged with supervising administration, ensuring access to the holy places, settling disputes between the religious communities and regulating immigration into the territory.

Morrison acknowledged that partition would be a painful and unity operation, but argued that it should be carried through whatever the opposition. "There is much to be said for a King Solomon's judgment when there is reasonable hope of each half surviving and leading a lusty life of its own. But it can only do so if the cut is swift and clean," Morrison wrote.

U.K. mission greeted by Rhodesia protesters

SALESBURY (Reuter). — Britain's 15-man commission to test the acceptability of the Rhodesia independence settlement terms flew into Salisbury yesterday to a silent, silent demonstration by hundreds of African nationalists.

Holding aloft crudely scrawled placards, the protesters — many of them women — jammed Salisbury Airport in a new demonstration of black resistance to the settlement proposals. The protest was organized by the militant African National Council.

Police expected a much larger number of protesters, and security at the airport and along the main road to the Capital, 13 kms. away, was tighter than anyone has seen there for years.

The silent and peaceful demonstrators faced the British Judge, Lord Pearce, and the other members of the commission as they stepped from their plane. Looking up at the unsmiling African crowd on the balcony, they saw banners proclaiming "No Sellout..." "One Man One Vote..." "Release Our Leaders" (a reference to nationalists held in detention).

"My colleagues and I are now ready to get to grips with the talks in Rhodesia," Lord Pearce said in a brief airport statement. "We are determined to carry out our task with diligence and impartiality."

With the great bulk of white opinion already clearly in favour of acceptance of the terms, the commission's main assignment is to hear the view of the country's African population.

Warsaw Pact summit later this month

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Warsaw Pact leaders will hold a regular summit meeting in Prague in the second half of January, Tass reported yesterday. Their last summit meeting was in Berlin in December, 1970.

The meeting of the Pact's Political Consultative Committee will give Communist leaders an opportunity to coordinate their policies on seeking a European conference to discuss security and cooperation. Such meetings are normally attended by Communist Party leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact nations — the U.S.S.R., Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

The fact that this one is to be held in Prague underlines the Soviet view that all has now returned to normal in the Czechoslovak Capital following the 1968 crisis, in which the country's loyalty to the Pact was questioned.

TALKS. — Libyan-American talks on pending questions have opened at the Foreign Ministry in Tripoli, the official Libyan News Agency reported yesterday.

Queen Liz arson suspected

HONGKONG (AP). — The fire that destroyed the former luxury liner Queen Elizabeth here Sunday broke out simultaneously in four different areas of the huge 1,031-foot ship, it was reported yesterday by the "South China Morning Post."

The "Post's" report, quoting an official of the company owning the former pride of Britain's Atlantic merchant fleet, came as newspaper speculation of arson and sabotage grew in Hongkong.

"Suspicions Mount Seawise Blaze was Sabotage," headlined the British-owned and published English-language "Post," using the name — Seawise University — given the ship after it was bought by shipping magnate C.Y. Tung. It had sailed here for conversion into a floating university.

"Sabotage?" headlined the English-language "Hongkong Standard" on its front-page, devoted entirely to the Queen Elizabeth fire.

ABOARD THE SHIP
The "Post" quoted W.S. Fan, marine superintendent for the C.Y. Tung group's Island Navigation Corporation, as saying he had been aboard the ship at the time fire broke out at four different spots.

Fan could not be reached for confirmation, but another company officer, C.S. Wang, denied the report. Wang said he had not been aboard the former Queen Elizabeth when it caught fire.

Pulitzer Prize winner Berryman commits suicide

MINNEAPOLIS (AP). — John Berryman, 37, Pulitzer Prize-winning poet and Regent Professor of Humanities at the University of Minnesota, committed suicide last week-end by leaping from a Minneapolis bridge into the Mississippi River. His body was found on the bridge between the university's east and west campuses.

Somebody saw him go to the bridge railing, wave farewell to no one in particular, and jump. He left no note, and the reason for his action was not known, according to the "International Herald-Tribune."

Born in McAlester, Oklahoma, Berryman received two B.A. degrees — one from Columbia University in 1957 and the second from Cambridge in 1958. Cambridge also gave him an Honorary Master's degree in 1965, the year he won the Pulitzer Prize for his "The 77 Dream Songs."

He also received the National Book Award, the Yale University Bollinger Prize for Poetry, the Shelley Memorial Award and the Harriet Monroe Memorial Award. Also well known as literary critic, fiction writer and biographer, one of his stories, "The Imaginary Jew," won the Keynon-Doubleday Award, and his biography of Stephen Crane was published in the "American Men of Letters" series.

Eliezer and Jean Rachel Fuchs (née ROTLOUITE), Cape Town, South Africa, announcing with inexpressible joy the birth of their First-Born Son on Tuesday, January 11, deeply thank the head and staff of the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department of Hadassah University Hospital, Jerusalem.

Pakistan again leaves Afro-Asian conference

CAIRO. — Pakistan yesterday walked out of the Afro-Asian conference here for the second time in two days to protest at the acceptance of four Bangia Deah observers.

Before the second walk-out, the leader of the Pakistani delegation, Mahmood Ali, made a 10-minute speech in which he said the conference secretariat had "tacitly endorsed Indian use of military force against Pakistan" by allowing the four from East Pakistan to sit in.

He said Pakistan was compelled to dissociate itself from the proceedings of the conference over the issue. After the speech the Pakistani delegation walked out of the conference hall.

They had returned following Monday's boycott after a plea from Mohamed Abdel Salam Zayat of Egypt, the chairman of the conference, the 63-nation Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

Ross Massoud, a member of the Pakistani delegation, said, "If the Doxa committee is accepted as a member of the organization, the next step will be to withdraw our membership." The delegation leader said they would be in town through the conference.

The secretary-general of the organization was said to be considering calling a meeting of heads of delegations to decide whether to accept the Doxa committee.

Andrew Wyeth to paint Nixon
CHADDIS FORD, Pennsylvania (AP). — Artist Andrew Wyeth said Monday he has been selected to paint the official portrait of President Nixon.

Mr. Wyeth, one of America's foremost realist painters, said he was chosen by the President's wife.

Bangia Deah, present for the second consecutive day, should be expelled in favour of Pakistan, which is a member of the 14-year-old organization. If they are expelled the Indian delegation has made it clear it would withdraw.

The Soviet Union, Poland and Mongolia voiced support for the Bangia Deah delegation Monday. Libya's delegation, which has not arrived, sent a cable to the organization saying it was boycotting the conference because the group representing Bangia Deah is present.

Algeria, one of the six speakers at yesterday morning's session, and the only one to speak about Bangia Deah, described India's military action leading to its creation as "an imperialist act which holds down to military interference in the internal affairs of another country."

Others who spoke yesterday included delegations from: Cambodia, which criticized the U.S. role in Southeast Asia; Guinea, which spoke against its neighbouring Portuguese-ruled colony; Syria which spoke of newly aggravated relations with Israel, and the liberation movement from the Portuguese African colonies of Angola and Mozambique; and Cyprus, which warned that with the British being forced out of Malta, Cyprus would be the next target of "imperialist forces" in the Mediterranean.

(Reuter, AP)



Baton Rouge police officers drag a handcuffed black to a paddy wagon following a shootout that killed two Negroes and two policemen. The violence erupted Monday when police tried to clear a city street of an impromptu rally at which militants were demanding improved conditions in the city's black community. Mayor W. W. Dumas has in part blamed Black Muslims for the shooting, though several young Muslims deny any involvement of their organization. (AP Wirephoto)

Saigon troops quit, shocking Cambodians

SVAY RIENG, Cambodia (Reuter). — Thousands of refugees yesterday streamed towards the South Vietnamese border and safety after Saigon troops shocked the Cambodian military leadership by suddenly pulling out of a joint operation.

The unexpected withdrawal from the Rong region of eastern Cambodia was another blow to the shaky alliance between Cambodia and its neighbour.

Well-informed sources in the chief town of the Svay Rieng border province said Cambodian commanders were given no advance notice of the pullout, which began last Friday and forced Cambodia's own weak and exposed units to retreat.

In Saigon, a military spokesman confirmed that "South Vietnamese troops were abandoning their bases in eastern Cambodia and said the withdrawal was based on "tactical considerations."

Military observers said the South Vietnamese force, numbering about 4,000 men, had probably gone to reinforce defences around Saigon during the Vietnamese new year, Tet, when the Vietcong usually step up their offensive.

In Saigon, the U.S. military command announced that a Communist force was abandoning their bases in eastern Cambodia and said the withdrawal was based on "tactical considerations."

A command spokesman said the Phantom was strafing Communist positions and storage areas in the lower panhandle of Laos Monday morning when two missiles were fired. The American pilot saw the missiles approaching and avoided them, the spokesman said.

25 firms added to Arab blacklist

AMMAN, Jordan (AP). — The Jordan Government yesterday blacklisted 25 Western companies after charging them with violating anti-Israeli Arab boycott regulations.

Finance Minister Anis Moasher announced that 12 American companies, six British, four French, two Swiss and one Austrian were banned because they traded with the Israelis.

The blacklisted American companies included Sears Roebuck Overseas, and its branch in Hong Kong, RCA Corporation and Zenith Corporation, among others.

The Minister also announced blacklisting of four Greek freighters, three British, three Liberian, three Dutch and one Panamanian for alleged dealing with Israel.

E. Germany calls for recognition

BERLIN (AP). — Chairman Walter Ulbricht of the East German State Council called on Western nations Monday to recognize his nation on the basis of newly signed agreements on West Berlin.

Mr. Ulbricht said the growing political position of East Germany as well as its position in the heart of Europe means that the realization of European security cannot be achieved without the sovereignty accorded his nation, according to the news agency ADN.

Dollar hits lowest level in month

LONDON (Reuter). — The value of the American dollar yesterday sank to its lowest level since the U.S. currency was devalued last August. As a result, the non-dollar currencies taken over all are now at their strongest against the dollar.

The West German mark, the Dutch guilder and the Belgian franc were mainly responsible for the dollar's poor standing yesterday.

At mid-day the only currencies against which the dollar showed any improvement were the Japanese yen, sterling and the Italian lira. But even these gains for the dollar were only slight.

The fall in the dollar's value came during a day of increased activity in the currency markets with indications that some investors were moving out of dollars and into Swiss francs and German marks.

It was a switch from dollars into other currencies which led the U.S. to devalue its currency.

While the dollar was losing its value, so too was gold. Its price dropped heavily in all the bullion markets yesterday as speculators decided to sell out and take their profits.

Bergus takes leave of Cairo

CAIRO (AP). — Donald C. Bergus, chief of the U.S. interests section in Cairo, bid an emotional farewell to his staff yesterday and boarded a plane for Europe, where he plans to spend a few days before heading home to serve briefly as diplomat in residence at the University of South Carolina.

Mr. Bergus was seen off by his staff of some 20 Americans and their families. No Egyptian officials saw him off, but Mr. Bergus had earlier paid a personal farewell to President Anwar Sadat.

His replacement, Joseph M. Greene Jr., former No. 2 man for U.S. embassies in London and New Delhi, was due in Cairo at the end of the month, a spokesman said.

Mr. Bergus, who served in Egypt as a political officer for four years and then on the Egypt desk in Washington, returned to Cairo in August 1967, after the Six Day war, at his own request. Fluent in Arabic, and known by many Egyptian officials, he said: "If ever I felt there was a slot I could fill, this was it."

Bergus takes leave of Cairo

CAIRO (AP). — Donald C. Bergus, chief of the U.S. interests section in Cairo, bid an emotional farewell to his staff yesterday and boarded a plane for Europe, where he plans to spend a few days before heading home to serve briefly as diplomat in residence at the University of South Carolina.

Mr. Bergus was seen off by his staff of some 20 Americans and their families. No Egyptian officials saw him off, but Mr. Bergus had earlier paid a personal farewell to President Anwar Sadat.

His replacement, Joseph M. Greene Jr., former No. 2 man for U.S. embassies in London and New Delhi, was due in Cairo at the end of the month, a spokesman said.

Mr. Bergus, who served in Egypt as a political officer for four years and then on the Egypt desk in Washington, returned to Cairo in August 1967, after the Six Day war, at his own request. Fluent in Arabic, and known by many Egyptian officials, he said: "If ever I felt there was a slot I could fill, this was it."

MOTHER

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs
The Director-General and staff of
the Ministry for Foreign Affairs
share the grief of
David Catarivas
who mourns the death of his

MOTHER

We deeply regret to announce the death, after a short illness, of my beloved wife, my good daughter and sister

RUTH BERLINER
née SCHWARZ
She bequeathed her body to science.
Erich Berliner
Hedda Schwarz
Herbert Schwarz

With deep sorrow we announce the sudden death of our dear brother, brother-in-law and uncle

Aharon Ben Yaacov (Erich Jacobson)
of BEERSHEBA at the age of 65 years.
In the name of the family in Israel
England and Sweden
Walter and Fritz Jacobson
Haifa and Tivon
The funeral has already taken place.

Social and Personal

Prof. O. Reverdin, President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, yesterday called on Prime Minister Golda Meir. In the evening he attended a dinner tendered by Interior Minister Yosef Burg.

The Premier yesterday also received Chief Rabbi Dr. Moshe Rosen of Rumania and a delegation of Friends of Israel in the British Labour Party, composed of Members of Parliament, trade union leaders and professional men.

Labour Minister Yosef Almog and leading officials of his Ministry yesterday held a working session with his Canadian counterpart, Mr. Bryce MacKasey, and the Canadian Ambassador, Mr. C.E. McCaughey.

The Deputy-Minister of Labour of Turkey, Dr. Isik Rahan, yesterday called on Labour Minister Yosef Almog.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban yesterday received Mr. J. Stein, Chairman of the Jewish Organizations of America.

The Netherlands Ambassador and Mrs. G.J. Jongejans on Monday visited the pre-vocational training centre for underprivileged children operated by Keren Yaldenu in Romena, Jerusalem.

Dr. Heinz Karo and Dr. Bernard Haepel, both of Herzliya, have been made honorary members of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire for medical services to the British Embassy and community in Israel. They were handed their M.B.E. insignia by the British Ambassador, John Barnes, at his house in Ramat Gan.

Rabbi Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits, Chief Rabbi of the United Kingdom, yesterday visited the Hebrew University and was met by the President, Mr. Avraham Harman.

The 55th birthday of Mrs. Iram ("Rama") Lindheim, who was elected National President of Hadassah in 1968, was celebrated at a luncheon given in her honour yesterday at Belgian House (Hebrew University) in Jerusalem by the Hadassah Council in Israel.

Prof. Robert W. Tucker, Professor of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University, will deliver the second of three Samuel Paley lectures on "The Nixon Foreign Policy," under the auspices of the Hebrew University, at 6 p.m. today, in Room 112, Former Law Building, Givat Ram campus, Jerusalem.

Dr. A. Subhani will speak on "The Electronics Industry" at the Elita Rotary Club, Appinger Hotel, at 1 p.m. today.

Mr. Joseph Cohen is to address the Jerusalem Rotary Club on "New Uses of Computers in Medicine," at a luncheon meeting at the Y.M.C.A. at 1 p.m. today.

Our sincerest condolences to our partner and dear friend
Mr. JOSEPH ROSENBACH
and his family
on the passing away of his beloved wife and our friend
Mrs. BETTY ROSENBACH

American Near East Corp.
(ISRAEL) Ltd. and
Daughter-Companies
L. Weichselbaum
Th. Grubner G. Ben-Itto

Our sincerest condolences to
Mr. JOSEPH ROSENBACH
and his family
on the passing away of his beloved wife
Mrs. Betty Rosenbach

A.N.E.C. CHEMICALS
Management & Staff

With deep sorrow we announce the sudden death of our dear brother, brother-in-law and uncle
Aharon Ben Yaacov (Erich Jacobson)
of BEERSHEBA at the age of 65 years.
In the name of the family in Israel
England and Sweden
Walter and Fritz Jacobson
Haifa and Tivon
The funeral has already taken place.

Audio-Tek
AGENTS AND/OR DISTRIBUTORS OF HI-FI Stereo Systems
RIEGER
Duty-Free Sale
Laboratory and Service
THORNS & ORTOFON
SME & WEARABLES
RADFORD & WALKER, SUDBURY
MCINTOSH & STANTON

Adat Shalom Synagogue
The Conservative Congregation of Rehovot
ANNOUNCES
the presentation of a
SEFER TORA
by the OHR Kodesh Congregation of Chevy Chase, Maryland, U.S.A. to take place today Wednesday, January 12, 1972, at 8.45 p.m. at the Eran Prith Hall, 183b Rehov Herzl, Rehovot. The public is invited.

Congressmen charge: U.S. wide open to attack from South

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. air defence system is virtually useless, especially along the country's southern border from Florida to California, according to a Congressional report published yesterday.

The report by the House Armed Services Committee, followed an inquiry into an incident last October 26, when a Cuban airplane flew to within 40 kms. of New Orleans, Louisiana, before being discovered.

The plane was not detected until its pilot radioed the airport for landing instructions. The 21 Cubans aboard were trying to attend an international sugar conference in New Orleans but were refused entry because they had no visas.

After hearing evidence on the incident from military officials in charge of the U.S. air defence system, the report concluded:

"There is a 1,500-mile (2,400 km.) opening in our air defence on the southern U.S. perimeter between Florida and California. The area is virtually devoid of military surveillance and air defence command and control."

"The Cuba flight demonstrated that any potential enemy possessing the capability could make a strike through our southern border to a high priority target in the heart of the country with little risk of being detected in advance."

The committee blamed budget reductions and delays in developing new radar equipment for the gaps in the defence system, and urged immediate deployment of new radar equipment to improve the area's defences.

According to committee witnesses, the Cuban Government notified the Federal Aviation Administration of the flight on the morning of October 26. Later Havana said the aircraft had not left, although it had taken off almost three hours before.

The report noted the incident was similar to one in 1969 when a Cuban pilot defected to the U.S. in a Soviet Mig jet and landed at Homestead air force base, Florida, without being spotted.

President Nixon was in Key Biscayne at the time and his personal jet was parked at the Homestead base.

SECURITY PRETEXTS DETAIN SCIENTISTS IN RUSSIA

By LEONARD SCHROETER

WORD just received from Moscow of a People's Court decision, highlights a new and ominous problem in the unrelenting effort of Soviet Jews to secure their right to leave the Soviet Union. The case—unique in the annals of Soviet law and the Jewish repatriation movement—was filed on November 25th, and decided in peremptory fashion on the same day by the Court of the Kirovsky Region (Moscow). One of four identical suits brought by Vladimir Slepak, Victor Polisky, Ilena Poliskaya, and Mikhail Klatchkin, it placed squarely in issue the Soviet effort to prevent some Jews from being granted their right to leave on the grounds that their departure would constitute a security risk for the U.S.S.R.

Although the court's decision applied only to the petition of Mikhail Klatchkin, similar results are imminently expected as to the other three. Klatchkin, a highly trained scientist, contended that in 1966 he signed a routine security agreement in connection with his engineering work at a Moscow area industrial plant. Such agreements provide that the employee will not discuss technical details associated with the plant. No provisions were included, and no oral warnings were given, that upon completion of employment there were any restrictions on leaving the U.S.S.R. However, when he requested an exit visa, from O.V.I.R. (The Department for Visas and Registrations of the Ministry of the Interior) he was advised that he had no right to leave because he had signed an agreement clearing him for "secret work." Klatchkin contended that he had no way to become aware of the restriction on his freedom of movement, it not having been included in the agreement or published in government regulation, and that he had never been advised of such a consequence until he applied to O.V.I.R. Thus the agreement was invalid under Section 37 of the Civil Code



Milovidov Lokshin

of the R.S.F.S.R. (Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic). This provides that "a transaction entered into under the influence of a mistake of a substantial kind" will be declared invalid at the instance of the party acting under the influence of the mistake.

The background of the case, and the problem it poses, has grave significance for Soviet Jews as well as the scientific community. It is no coincidence that scientists comprise much of the leadership of the Jewish repatriation movement and the democratic movement in the Soviet Union. Among the foremost activists of the Jewish movement must be numbered four Moscow scientists—Vladimir Slepak, Victor Polisky, Vladimir Prestin and Pavel Abramovitch. Yet all four, and three of their wives, are present victims of the Soviet claim that their "secret work" prevents them from leaving. Others prominent in the Jewish resistance such as Klatchkin, and Gavriel Shapiro, are similarly situated.

Television research

Slepak, a 44-year-old radio (electronic) engineer, has worked in planning and use of control equipment for TV research. From 1957 to 1968, while at the Scientific Institute for TV Research, he signed a security agreement. (In the U.S.S.R. there are three categories of security status, in all of which there are routine security prohibitions against discussion, use of documents, etc. However, since applications for exit visas commenced, the K.G.B. has insisted that associated with each class are restrictions against leaving the U.S.S.R. even after completion of the work or resignation. These restrictions, although unpublished, are said to run from three to five years.)

Slepak, as chief of a laboratory for development of TV and impulse apparatus; as the author of nine articles in "closed" Soviet journals; and the person responsible for issuance of a patent, worked in an installation where his work was classified as Class 1 security. In 1968, he resigned, also choosing not to renew his doctorate because of his involvement in the Jewish movement. He worked in the Geophysics Trust, a non-security position from which he was fired in March, 1970 for requesting a character reference—a prerequisite for O.V.I.R. application. He then did non-security work in the Special Design Bureau of the Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Russian Academy, planning nuclear magnetic resonance, until in September, 1971, he was forced to resign. One of the organizers and signers of the historic Letter of 99 on March 10, 1970 (in which Moscow Jews openly criticized and attacked a stage-managed press conference of Soviet Jews denying anti-Semitism), Slepak has participated in virtually every Moscow petition and demonstration since that time.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins at the U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day fast hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although not refused to cooperate by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. will cite security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

Nubar Gulbenkian dies at 75

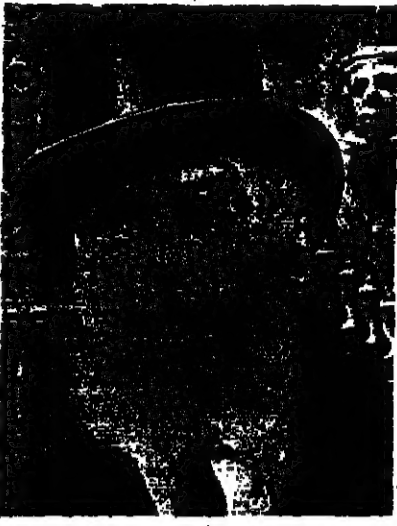
ANNES, France (Reuter). — International businessman and philanthropist Nubar Gulbenkian, who died here early yesterday, aged 75, is famous for the fact that he never paid a bill without checking its single item.

His father, the Turkish-born businessman, said he died in the Paris hospital here after a recent heart attack. He had been married three times, he had no children.

He always wore a fresh orchid in his buttonhole, except in France where he wore the rosette of the Legion of Honour. With a monocle he carried himself with a certain air of aristocracy. He was a devoted and generous benefactor of many charities.

He was born in Istanbul in 1896 and left Turkey with his father, Calouste Gulbenkian, multi-millionaire magnate, in 1901 and was educated at Harrow school and Trinity College, Cambridge, in England, and Bonn University.

His father, who died in 1955 at the age of 86, amassed a fortune estimated to be about \$300m., mainly from a five per cent holding in the Anglo-Persian Petroleum Corporation and from



holdings in other oil enterprises scattered throughout the Middle East. From the nature of his holdings, he was known as "Mr. Five Per Cent."

On his death, Calouste Gulbenkian left the bulk of his fortune for the establishment of a foundation, later known as the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation with headquarters in Lisbon, with the purpose of assisting in international artistic, scientific and charitable projects.

Nubar Gulbenkian was attached to the French Ministry of Supply (petroleum section) from 1917 until 1921, and between 1922 and 1926 he was connected with the Royal Dutch Shell group.

In 1926 he was appointed an honorary commercial attaché to the Iranian Embassy, but in 1951 he surrendered his Iranian passport when he was relieved of his post by Dr. Mossadek, then Premier, following an oil dispute between Persia and the Anglo-Iranian oil company. His father, who held a similar post in Paris, took similar action when he, too, was told his services were no longer required.

Mr. Gulbenkian resumed Turkish nationality in 1954 under a new law superseding an act of 1920. In the following year he was appointed by the Turkish government as an honorary counsellor to its London embassy.

In 1965 he published his autobiography "Pantaxia," a word which he invented, based on Greek, which he defined as "keeping people on their toes." In the book he made a forceful and detailed attack on the trustees of the Gulbenkian Foundation.

China in 1964-65. He became a commander of the People's Liberation Army in 1941, and, after the Communist takeover, was one of the 10 men appointed marshals when the rank was created.

During 1966 and 1967, Chen Yi, a magistrate's son who wrote poetry in his spare time and liked chess and football, was accused by Red Guards of opposing Chairman Mao, responsibility for a revisionist foreign policy, and anti-Maoist views on the role of the arts.

Because of his liking for flamboyant clothes, white suits and Italian shoes, he was also criticized for his personal habits.

For a time in August 1967, the Foreign Ministry was taken over by Red Guards.

Both Premier Zhou and Madame Mao came to Chen's defence during this period. Mao himself was quoted in the Red Guard newspaper, "Storm," in November 1967 as saying "how can Chen be struck down? He has been with us 40 years and has so many achievements. He has lost 27 pounds (12 kilo) in weight. I cannot show him to foreign guests in this condition."

China in 1964-65. He became a commander of the People's Liberation Army in 1941, and, after the Communist takeover, was one of the 10 men appointed marshals when the rank was created.

During 1966 and 1967, Chen Yi, a magistrate's son who wrote poetry in his spare time and liked chess and football, was accused by Red Guards of opposing Chairman Mao, responsibility for a revisionist foreign policy, and anti-Maoist views on the role of the arts.

Because of his liking for flamboyant clothes, white suits and Italian shoes, he was also criticized for his personal habits.

For a time in August 1967, the Foreign Ministry was taken over by Red Guards.

Both Premier Zhou and Madame Mao came to Chen's defence during this period. Mao himself was quoted in the Red Guard newspaper, "Storm," in November 1967 as saying "how can Chen be struck down? He has been with us 40 years and has so many achievements. He has lost 27 pounds (12 kilo) in weight. I cannot show him to foreign guests in this condition."

China in 1964-65. He became a commander of the People's Liberation Army in 1941, and, after the Communist takeover, was one of the 10 men appointed marshals when the rank was created.

During 1966 and 1967, Chen Yi, a magistrate's son who wrote poetry in his spare time and liked chess and football, was accused by Red Guards of opposing Chairman Mao, responsibility for a revisionist foreign policy, and anti-Maoist views on the role of the arts.

Because of his liking for flamboyant clothes, white suits and Italian shoes, he was also criticized for his personal habits.

For a time in August 1967, the Foreign Ministry was taken over by Red Guards.

Both Premier Zhou and Madame Mao came to Chen's defence during this period. Mao himself was quoted in the Red Guard newspaper, "Storm," in November 1967 as saying "how can Chen be struck down? He has been with us 40 years and has so many achievements. He has lost 27 pounds (12 kilo) in weight. I cannot show him to foreign guests in this condition."

China in 1964-65. He became a commander of the People's Liberation Army in 1941, and, after the Communist takeover, was one of the 10 men appointed marshals when the rank was created.

During 1966 and 1967, Chen Yi, a magistrate's son who wrote poetry in his spare time and liked chess and football, was accused by Red Guards of opposing Chairman Mao, responsibility for a revisionist foreign policy, and anti-Maoist views on the role of the arts.

Because of his liking for flamboyant clothes, white suits and Italian shoes, he was also criticized for his personal habits.

For a time in August 1967, the Foreign Ministry was taken over by Red Guards.

Both Premier Zhou and Madame Mao came to Chen's defence during this period. Mao himself was quoted in the Red Guard newspaper, "Storm," in November 1967 as saying "how can Chen be struck down? He has been with us 40 years and has so many achievements. He has lost 27 pounds (12 kilo) in weight. I cannot show him to foreign guests in this condition."

China in 1964-65. He became a commander of the People's Liberation Army in 1941, and, after the Communist takeover, was one of the 10 men appointed marshals when the rank was created.

During 1966 and 1967, Chen Yi, a magistrate's son who wrote poetry in his spare time and liked chess and football, was accused by Red Guards of opposing Chairman Mao, responsibility for a revisionist foreign policy, and anti-Maoist views on the role of the arts.

Because of his liking for flamboyant clothes, white suits and Italian shoes, he was also criticized for his personal habits.

For a time in August 1967, the Foreign Ministry was taken over by Red Guards.

Both Premier Zhou and Madame Mao came to Chen's defence during this period. Mao himself was quoted in the Red Guard newspaper, "Storm," in November 1967 as saying "how can Chen be struck down? He has been with us 40 years and has so many achievements. He has lost 27 pounds (12 kilo) in weight. I cannot show him to foreign guests in this condition."

China in 1964-65. He became a commander of the People's Liberation Army in 1941, and, after the Communist takeover, was one of the 10 men appointed marshals when the rank was created.

During 1966 and 1967, Chen Yi, a magistrate's son who wrote poetry in his spare time and liked chess and football, was accused by Red Guards of opposing Chairman Mao, responsibility for a revisionist foreign policy, and anti-Maoist views on the role of the arts.

Because of his liking for flamboyant clothes, white suits and Italian shoes, he was also criticized for his personal habits.

For a time in August 1967, the Foreign Ministry was taken over by Red Guards.

Both Premier Zhou and Madame Mao came to Chen's defence during this period. Mao himself was quoted in the Red Guard newspaper, "Storm," in November 1967 as saying "how can Chen be struck down? He has been with us 40 years and has so many achievements. He has lost 27 pounds (12 kilo) in weight. I cannot show him to foreign guests in this condition."

China in 1964-65. He became a commander of the People's Liberation Army in 1941, and, after the Communist takeover, was one of the 10 men appointed marshals when the rank was created.

During 1966 and 1967, Chen Yi, a magistrate's son who wrote poetry in his spare time and liked chess and football, was accused by Red Guards of opposing Chairman Mao, responsibility for a revisionist foreign policy, and anti-Maoist views on the role of the arts.

Because of his liking for flamboyant clothes, white suits and Italian shoes, he was also criticized for his personal habits.

CHINESE MOURN CHEN YI

By JAMES FRINGLE

BEIJING (Reuter). — The Chinese people on Monday mourned the death of Foreign Minister Chen Yi, who died here on January 8, aged 75, as reported in our second edition yesterday.

Chinese leaders, including Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Madame Song Ching-ling, the widow of Sun Yat-sen — the founder of modern China — and now a Deputy Chairman of the People's Republic, attended a ceremony on Monday in a spacious cemetery of fallen revolutionaries in Western Peking to pay their last respects.

Princess Norodom Sihanouk, Premier Zhou En-lai and Chairman Mao's wife also attended the ceremony.

Chairman Mao expressed sympathy to Chen's widow, former actress Chen Chang-Chien and two children, in a small message to the New China News Agency.

</

WHY THEY CAME FROM STRASBOURG

AMID the wreckage of Jewish life after World War II, a few communities reorganized themselves quickly and efficiently, and a flourishing activity was soon resumed. One of these communities was that of Strasbourg, in Alsace, centre of Jewish settlement for almost 1,000 years.

During World War II, a thousand of its Jews lost their lives; the remainder were expelled, but after the war they returned — together with others — and the community now numbers 12,000.

There has been a considerable immigration to Israel from Strasbourg, especially since the Six Day War, and it is this phenomenon that is carefully examined by one of these immigrants, Dr. Lucien Lazare (now the headmaster of the Alliance secondary school in Jerusalem) in *Bi-Tfutzot ha-Golah* (published by the World Zionist Organization's Department for Organization and Information).

ed the falling birthrate pattern of Strasbourg's Jews — but overall fertility is still only 8 per thousand compared with 12 per thousand for the city as a whole. Despite all the educational accomplishments, there is still a high intermarriage rate — no less than 40 per cent. Inter-marriage and emigration account for the gradually declining size of the community (and for its advancing average age).

Dr. Lazare's survey on immigration is based on a questionnaire answered by 89 Strasbourg families who are now in Israel. Over half of them have come since the Six Day War. The few cases of emigration reported relate to those who came to Israel before 1967. Although generally speaking immigration was not in groups, the desire to remain in touch with one another was one factor in concentrating half of the Strasbourg Jews in Jerusalem (another presumably

have been sparked off spontaneously (many of the immigrants come from the same socio-economic environment).

One reason for the immigration, he believes, was the awareness of the events that have overtaken the Jewish people in our times. These people had lived through the Holocaust, but the moral of those events — pointing to settlement in Israel — was realized only after a long process. Various reasons were found for postponing a decision: hesitations in face of the unknown, debts, studies and so on. A strong Jewish identity was shown by the increased interest in Jewish studies and Jewish life. But until 1967 there was no further traumatic event to serve as catalyst.

Another incentive to immigration was the future of the children. The recurrent theme found in interviewing Strasbourg Jews in Israel was their fear of mixed marriage. They had seen that even a comprehensive Jewish education and family life was not sufficient guarantees against this, and that only by going to Israel could they feel secure against such an eventuality.

They inculcated in their children the desire to settle in Israel as soon as they had completed secondary school. The date when the child reached the age of 18 was a moment of truth for many families. In some cases the child went ahead; in others this was the signal for the entire family to make the move.



is that Jerusalem is the most likely centre to absorb intellectual immigrants).

Those who came before 1967 tended to start elsewhere in Israel and gravitate towards Jerusalem; since 1967 the newcomers have moved straight to Jerusalem. Because of their educational attainments, 60 per cent of the Strasbourg Jews have retained their same professions in Israel. Others (students, clerks, etc.) have gone into agriculture, social work, etc.

There is one rather unusual controversy surrounding this immigration. It evolves from the fact that almost the entire elite has left Strasbourg and come to Israel — the chief rabbi and other rabbis, the headmaster of the community, the headmaster of the school, and many other leaders.

A former leader of the community has been openly critical, and has raised the question of whether it is right to weaken the intellectual leadership of the community in this way. A few more such people in Jerusalem will hardly be felt, he claims, but their absence is a severe blow to Strasbourg.

His approach was not accepted but nevertheless the dilemma is a serious one and there can be no clear-cut answer.

Dr. Lazare examines the motivation for the sudden surge in immigration in recent years. There was no organized *aliya* movement (and Zionism is not strong in Strasbourg). The movement seems to

Political inertia, cynicism, the current mood FRANCE IS AN ISLAND

By MAX BELOFF

THE highest circles have decided that since Britain and France are to be partners in the European Common Market, other contacts between the two countries, including cultural ones, should be cultivated. A lecture tour on British institutions and on the British view of Europe which took me to Paris and half a dozen provincial French universities in the east and south of the country, was no doubt a very minor contribution to this objective. But it did provide a chance to check on some impressions about France today.

The overriding impression is the degree to which France — with the particular exclusion of Paris — has become a highly inward-looking country and one which is insulated in a variety of ways from the main preoccupations and trends of thought in the contemporary world. I felt this as in no other period in the recent past, and it appears to have come about despite the De Gaulle emphasis on France's world-role.

My assertion may be held to be curious from two points of view. If France which has claimed to be the epitome of the European spirit — only lifting the veto on Britain's entry into the Common Market when convinced that it had become "European" enough, it is also France which is looked at from overseas as an exemplar by those who believe in cultural penetration. Indeed, by "aid" standards, France comes out very high as far as the "Third World" is concerned.

Yet, when talking to university audiences in particular, although not exclusively, I got the feeling that all this is somehow very peripheral to the real concerns of the French. If knowledge of other European countries — serious study of their languages, histories and institutions is the test — then Britain is a much more "European" country than France. British interest in French affairs has not relaxed during the period of partial political estrangement. But France's interest in Britain, so marked during the 19th century, is now virtually non-existent.

ence with any suggestion that economic, monetary, technological, or environmental programmes can today only make sense in world terms.

This inwardness is fortified by the French preference for dealing with abstract conceptions rather than with concrete realities. Arguments on policy tend to get away from "who will benefit, and by how much" to the higher plane of whether what is proposed fits in with the guiding concepts of "Europe" or "national sovereignty" or whatever else is thought to be appropriate.

In this respect a tour of French universities is a reminder of the way in which the French can victimize themselves, even in domestic matters, by adhering to abstract ideas which can be derived from their own national tradition when a more pragmatic people would take into account experience elsewhere, and look at what they were trying to do with some regard to the possible results. The outside world looked at the 1968 Paris events with a mixture of fascination and horror and then, since the regime survived, decided that nothing much had happened at all. But what has happened in the universities since 1968 is important when trying to understand France's current mood and its prospects. The 1968 events meant the end of the idea that student population growth — common to most parts of the world — could be either limited or channelled into particular fields. Instead, republican logic was held to entail that any holder of a school-leaving certificate — whatever the subjects and grades — was entitled to university entrance in any faculty of his or her choice.



PROF. MAX BELOFF

admitting that France is not unique and is unable to be so.

One is prompted to ask where France is going to get a new elite in the next generation to clear it through problems which may be no less difficult than those of the present. The answer is that the best students — those from middle-class homes who are reasonably well aware of what is going on — will go for the *Grandes Ecoles*, the *Ecole Polytechnique*, the *Ecole Normale Supérieure*, etc. These establishments have been allowed to retain

selection of students and are hence more than ever in a superior bracket. Thus, by adhering to the principle of equality, the French are increasing the divisions in their own society by being obliged to fall back on elite institutions of a sense of mere self-preservation. This example could be extended to other institutions.

The other main impression is that while Britain has a proportion of "alienated youth" — believers in "participation" or "direct action" and even those who adhere to the idea of "contracting out" — the ordinary processes of parliamentary government still command interest and attention, and the British political parties do not suffer from a failure to recruit. But France the lack of a real party system, and of a real feeling for parliamentary institutions, remains the principal legacy of the country's political vicissitudes over the past few decades. It is not merely the existence of financial and other scandals that is rather frightening but the assumption that such things are normal.

The contrast between so much that is done well in France and the cynicism about politics plus the intellectual inertia of much of the intelligentsia is a vivid one.

The old cliché about the abstract intelligence of the French and the pragmatism of the British hits one with a new awareness. Nothing as important as that France should cease to be an island.

Before World War II, he writes, Strasbourg was a typical French community. It tended to be enveloped in its own problems, indifferent to the Jewish world, satisfied in the afterglow of emancipation, endeavouring to avoid notice during periods of anti-Semitism, subject to slow assimilation.

The old-timers were far from happy with the arrival of new Jewish settlers from East and Central Europe during the inter-war period and sought to exclude them from the community and its amenities (including the cemetery). At first they hardly reacted to the *Nazi* threat. The outstanding features were a model network of philanthropic institutions and a fine youth centre run by the community.

Dynamic restoration

After World War II, the work of reconstituting the community was carried out with exemplary dynamism. The former divisions between the older-established families and more recent comers fell away in the light of the common sufferings both had endured. In 1958 an imposing communal centre — the largest in Europe — was opened. In the late 1950s and early 1960s new arrivals from North Africa were welcomed and absorbed. Among the institutions founded were a full Jewish school, an Or^t vocational school, two yeshivot, students' hostels, etc.

In other words, the emphasis of communal activity was now on educational and cultural rather than philanthropic projects. There were many teachers in the community, and the university established an important centre for Jewish studies. The staff members were highly influential in all Jewish intellectual circles in the town.

A sixth of the Jews (2,000) are from North Africa. To some extent they and the religious families rate-

Effect of war

The third motivation was the impact of the Six Day War. Without this experience, Dr. Lazare feels sure, many families now in Israel would still be in Strasbourg. At the same time, events inside France had an influence.

On the one hand there was economic prosperity (the immigrants were all in a comfortable position in Strasbourg) but on the other there were threatening political clouds — De Gaulle's break with Israel and certain veiled anti-Semitic manifestations in its wake; the increase of anti-Israel attitudes in the organs of mass communication and among the students; the growth of New Left viewpoints; and the awareness that anti-Zionism was all too often a cloak for anti-Semitism.

All this made little or no difference in everyday life, but it led to uneasiness and uncertainty — not in itself enough to lead to emigration, but significant in conjunction with other factors.

And finally, he notes, the successful and speedy absorption and settlement of those who came shortly after the Six Day War had a positive impact on those who were still toying with the idea. All in all, this "success story" in the field of immigration makes rewarding and encouraging reading.

Home affairs first

Although the French do a great deal in their former colonial empire overseas — particularly in Africa — and retain considerable political influence as a result, little overspill is the test — then Britain is a much of interest is shown by the government, and bureaucracy seems to the intellectuals. Algeria and Vietnam were certainly traumatic experiences which left their legacy in literature, not least in the imaginative variety. But somehow the traumas have been overcome and domestic things now predominate.

There is a lack of willingness to see the relations between France and other countries in terms of any world view. Instead there is impa-

We've Opened Another Department!

From now on you can find exciting pieces of cottage-style furniture at reasonable prices: dining table and matching chairs; television table; rocking chair; easy chair and stools, lamps and commodes, telephone bench and shelves.

All this in addition to our exclusive selection of ceramics, glassware, wooden articles etc.

Our customers are invited to visit us at

BEIT HALACHMI LTD.

33 Behov Pinkas, Tel Aviv
Tel. 443523

DART BOARD

Jan. 1972

Hitting 40,000!

THE JERUSALEM POST

printed 39,700 copies last Friday

In January last year we were printing 35,000 on Fridays, an INCREASE over the year of 11.6%

POST WEEK-END MAGAZINE

is bigger, and our new offset press has made it more attractive.

ADVERTISING LINAGE in 1971 also reached a NEW RECORD, an 18% INCREASE over 1970. Last Friday, too, we printed 353 classified ads.

תלגות

TOWMOTOR

CATERPILLAR

LIFT TRUCKS

T-SERIES

T-60	3000 KG.
T-50	2500 KG.
T-40	2000 KG.
T-30	1500 KG.

THE RELIABLE TOWMOTOR-CATERPILLAR LIFT TRUCKS LIFTING CAPACITY FROM 1,500 KGS TO 3,000 KGS. AT 500 MM LOAD CENTRE • CUSHION TIRES • ENGINES: DIESEL, GASOLINE, L.P.-GAS • MANUAL SHIFT TRANSMISSION WITH OIL-COOLED CLUTCH OR HYDROSTATIC TRANSMISSION • OTHER LIFT TRUCKS WITH LIFTING CAPACITIES FROM ONE TO 27 TONS •

EL.SAKER LTD.

33 ATZMAUT RD., HAIFA. P.O.B. 91. TEL. 41177

AUTHORIZED DEALER IN ISRAEL FOR

TOWMOTOR AND CATERPILLAR LIFT TRUCKS

SINGER

New immigrants, temporary and returning residents

Now you can purchase duty-free the world famous Singer sewing machines, refrigerators and washing machines. Country-wide service. For full details please apply to Singer's sole agents in Israel.

Servodynamics

14 Behov Carlebach, Tel. 266231, Tel Aviv.
58 Sderot Hamagenini, Tel. 528216, Haifa.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the Jerusalem Post advertisement.

What to 'FLU' about

Police asked to go easy on used-car dealers

Farming encyclopaedia second volume out

Notice to
Alfa Romeo

OWNERS IN JERUSALEM

Our new garage in Jerusalem:
GARAGE "MOSHIKO"

Commercial Centre, Rehov Julianus Caesar, Tel. 221894

This authorized garage is managed in accordance with the Italian ALFA ROMEO regulations and supplies only original parts.

KAFBIS LTD.
Alfa Romeo Dealers in Israel



By BRAYA SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Municipality has asked the police to be lenient about summoning car dealers for trading without a licence until it makes arrangements to move the used car lots to the Ezra Quarter.

The car dealers had threatened to turn Kikar Malchei Yisrael, outside City Hall, into the country's largest car lot in a unique protest park-ia, if something is not done about their predicament. The city refuses to give them business permits as long as they are located within residential districts or where they can cause traffic tie-ups. The police keep fining them for doing business without a licence.

The Mayor had promised them a 50-dunam area in the projected industrial sector of the Ezra Quarter, but the District Planning Commission has so far failed to approve his plan, although the Town Planning Commission has ratified it. Thus the car dealers continue to pay fines and are yet unable to move.

By BRAYA SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The second volume of the "Agricultural Encyclopaedia" has now been published, five years after the first. Prof. Haim Halperin, its initiator and editor-in-chief, said on Monday.

It took the editors 10 years to prepare the first volume. Three more are in preparation, and two additional volumes are planned. The whole work is intended to give a comprehensive picture of the state of farming today, including its social and economic aspects, Prof. Halperin told the press.

The new volume deals with field crops and vegetables, as well as all cultivated land was taken by these crops in 1969/70, according to the preface. Prof. Halperin said the work aimed at giving Israel's farmers ready reference on most problems that concern them. The writing was levelled at those who had had 12 years' general education. "Our farmers are among the most educated in the world, but they lack reading material," Prof. Halperin said.

The present volume, printed on heavy paper, has 734 pages and is profusely illustrated. All plant names are given their equivalent in Latin, English, French, German, Russian (in Latin characters) and Arabic.

Some IL200,000 was invested in the present volume, each item was written by an expert and examined by other experts, and was up-to-date, Prof. Halperin said. He himself wrote the preface and read all entries, and corrected the galley.

The Agricultural Bank contributed the services of two half-time secretaries. Contributions towards the Encyclopaedia came from many sources, including the Ministry of Education. Six thousand copies have been printed of the present volume, which sells for IL55. The first volume, of which 10,000 were printed, costs IL42, and 8,000 copies of it have already been sold.

By JENNIE TARABULUS

THE influenza season is with us again. And again, with aching muscles, high temperature and watery eyes, I turn wrathfully upon the most overworked medical scapegoat of the 20th century—the virus.

Just what is a virus? Unlike bacteria, those one-celled organisms, viruses are tiny, complex and elusive protein structures. No one can prove a virus is either a live particle or an inanimate chemical; it acts like both. An odd and dangerous characteristic of viruses is their need of living cells in order to reproduce. Bacteria multiply independently; viruses use our cells.

When a virus attacks us, it immediately enters our cells, and there it acts as a mastermind. Within a few hours, by directing the cell's mechanism, the virus creates new infectious particles called virions. These virions leave the cell carrying their infectious load, and enter other cells. There they repeat the cycle.

Influenza virus is a bit and run type. It strikes swiftly, then carries on. During one or two days' rapid incubation, it infects most of the cells it is destined to infect. Only after this do the first symptoms of chill, fatigue and sudden fever appear. By then it is too late to stop influenza from running its course.

All you can do is go to bed, wallow in misery and try to alleviate your symptoms while waiting till new cells replace those the virus has destroyed in the respiratory tract. Antibiotics are helpless against the virus. They are only effective in cases of secondary infection.

Under the electron microscope, influenza virus resembles shiny drops of mercury on black velvet. The particles are about 100 millionths of a millimetre in size. First isolated in 1931, three groups, A, B, C, have been identified since then. Sub-types are numerous. Vaccines were first tested in 1936, and today they are very sophisticated, containing antibodies against several strains of the virus.

What happens if you get vaccinated in time? Antibodies in the vaccine constantly police our circulation. On meeting intruding virions, they neutralize them instantly before they have a chance to enter and infect cells. But vaccines are no sure guarantee because the strains against which they protect may not include the particular strain you have got. Viruses continually create new strains. Even if they work, vaccines give you immunity for only a few months.

Viruses are dynamic, unpredictable particles. They can lie inert in a cell for a long time in an uneasy truce, carrying on a cold war. Under certain physical conditions they undergo a transformation. Suddenly active, they reproduce into infectious particles that burst out to infect new cells.

Sixty per cent of all illness is caused by viruses. Polio, measles, hepatitis, smallpox, and rabies are some of the illnesses caused. Plants and animals are viruses too. In Israel, farmers are harassed by the virus of foot and mouth disease of cattle and Newcastle disease of fowl.

But colds and influenza are the most widespread viral diseases. Aside from usual health precautions, can you do anything to avoid them? No. As one scientist put it, aside from disrupting community services in an epidemic, uncomplicated influenza disturbs no one but the patient. The word influenza comes from the Italian *influenza di freddo* which means an influenza of coldness. So each winter, you can either escape to Tahiti, or stay home and risk influenza. If you do get it, just go to bed and wait until it runs its course. What the virus does in two days takes about two weeks to shake off. Then you're immune — till next winter.

HAIFA MUNICIPALITY
Municipal Tender no. 5/72 (repeat)

for

1. Adapting of four Carmelit stations for use as shelters.
2. Tender forms are obtainable in Room 105, City Hall, against payment of IL100.
3. Additional particulars in Room 501, City Hall.
4. Bids should be put in the tender box in room 321, City Hall, after depositing a guarantee of IL4,000.
5. Deadline for submitting bids: January 27, 1972, 12 noon.

Moshe Fleiman
Mayor

HAIFA MUNICIPALITY
Municipal Tender no. 6/72 (repeat)

for

1. Building of five additional classrooms and a shelter at the Abuza school, Savyor Blvd.
2. Tender forms are obtainable in Room 105, City Hall, against payment of IL150.
3. Additional particulars in Room 501, City Hall.
4. Bids should be put in the tender box in room 321, City Hall, after depositing a guarantee of IL4,000.
5. Deadline for submitting bids: January 27, 1972, 12 noon.

Moshe Fleiman
Mayor

For New Immigrants and Tax-Free Residents!

Selection of famous General Electric home products:

Refrigerators, Dish Washers, Air Conditioners, Clothes Dryers, Stoves, etc. Special sale to new immigrants and tax-free residents.

Fully guaranteed
Fast delivery
First-class service

Showrooms and model kitchen: 11 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel Aviv

GENERAL ELECTRIC

A life insurance policy from Migdal-Binyan is worth the most ... and means the most.

It's worth the most, because Migdal's new profit-sharing bonus plan for all index-linked policies gives your family extra coverage at no extra cost. It means the most, because Migdal-Binyan is the largest life insurance company in Israel — with the financial stability that means unquestioned security and reliability.

Ask your insurance agent how much extra protection your family will get through Migdal's new profit-sharing bonus plan.

For maximum safety, efficient benefits, you can depend on Migdal-Binyan to protect your family best.

MIGDAL-BINYAN

JERUSALEM SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCES

REGISTRATION FOR THE 1972-3 ACADEMIC YEAR HAS COMMENCED

for graduates of Yeshivot/Secondary Yeshivot after military service

for a three-year course of religious and technological studies leading to a Diploma for Practical Engineers. Students may complete one additional year at Bar-Ilan University, for a B. Sc. Degree.

The fields:

- Optics & Electro-optics
- Solid State Electronics
- Computer Sciences

First- and second-year candidates may be accepted. Grants and/or loans will be awarded as is usual in a government-sponsored institute for technical instruction. The School will award special grants to outstanding students. A dormitory is available for students who are not Jerusalem residents. Details and registration at the School, 23 Rehov Ezerav Frank, Bayit Vegan, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-531781. Registration for those in military service: Office for Direction of Military Personnel Released from Active Duty, 10 Rehov Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv.

Dropsie offering grants for 'Jewish' doctorates

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Dropsie University in Philadelphia is offering three-year resident fellowships of \$5,000 per year plus free tuition to outstanding B.A. graduates wishing to do their doctorates in Hebrew, Judaic and Near Eastern studies or in education. The programme includes six months plus a summer in Israel.

Dropsie has launched this programme in an effort to help all the "catastrophic shortage" of Jewish teachers in these fields. Professor Abraham I. Katsh, President of the 87-year-old graduate school, told *The Jerusalem Post* this week. Prof. Katsh is here on a visit in connection with his research projects and on university business.

Prof. Katsh said there are close to 200 universities in the U.S. where at least one course in Judaic or Hebrew studies is taught in the curriculum, but there are not enough qualified teachers. He said that even Christian denominational colleges and universities wish to have such studies taught "by Jewish mouths." Dropsie, which Prof. Katsh sees as "a reservoir" for that purpose, is receiving "daily requests" for such teachers, but the demand cannot be met.

'MARS HAS A GRAND CANYON'

PASADENA, California (AP). — An area of Mars filled to the Grand Canyon has been photographed by Mariner 9, and a spokesman at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here says the picture has "aroused great interest and excitement among scientists."

The photograph, released on Saturday, showed Martian canyons about 16 kms. wide with smooth floors, separated from one another by mesas or flat surfaced plateaus.

"The canyons may be one-half to one and a quarter miles deep and the gross dimensions of this Mars feature may be likened to those of the Grand Canyon in the U.S.," said J.P.L.

Scientists said they do not know yet what had caused the formation of the canyons. They said there was a suggestion that "the canyons were of structural origin, but the intricate fluting of the walls indicate erosional modifications."

The spokesman of the Laboratory said the picture was taken by Mariner 9 from 8,080 kms. distance. He said the picture was returned December 18 and had been undergoing processing since then.

WANTED

ENGLISH TYPIST

FOR INTERESTING WORK IN BOOK ORDERING DEPARTMENT.

FULL-TIME JOB

Perfect knowledge of English and accurate, fast typing. Please apply in writing stating former experience, to F.O.S. 528 Tel Aviv.

1972

Very likely a year of crucial decisions for you and for your business. In money matters—financing, investment or international transactions—we can be of help to you. UNION BANK combines in a unique way all modern facilities of a Big Bank with the informality and personal attention of a Private Banker. Let us help you to find the right answer to your financial problems! Let's make 1972 a successful year.

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD

TEL AVIV * RAMAT GAN * JERUSALEM * HAIFA * NETANYA * NAZARA * REHOVOT * BEERSHEVA

The Israel Aluminium Association (IAA)

is glad to announce that the Founding Assembly of the Association will take place on Thursday, January 13, 1972 at the Tadmor Hotel, Herzliya.

The 2nd Annual Symposium on Aluminium and its uses will be part of the Founding Assembly's Agenda.

10 a.m.-1 p.m. First Session: Foundation Assembly
1-2 p.m. Festive Lunch
2-6 p.m. 2nd Session: Annual Symposium on Aluminium and its uses

Speeches: A. Goldberg, President of the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology
J. Rom, Director, Metal Industries Division, Ministry of Industry and Commerce

Registration: on the spot.
Information: Israel Metal Institute, Technion City, Haifa. In Tel Aviv: Tel. 248963

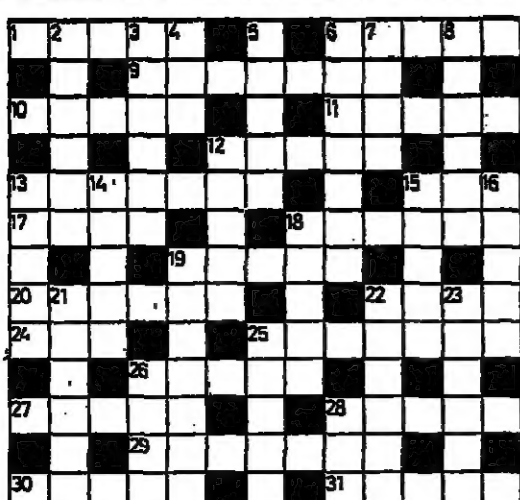
TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Easy or the Cryptic puzzle.

EASY PUZZLE

- ACROSS**
- 1 Glib (3)
 - 6 Brisk (5)
 - 9 Raptor (7)
 - 10 Weight (5)
 - 11 Cabs (3)
 - 12 Fabric (5)
 - 13 Plunder (7)
 - 15 Achieve (3)
 - 16 Fix meaning (6)
 - 19 Monsters (5)
 - 20 Infallible guide (6)
 - 22 Lump (4)
 - 24 Necker (3)
 - 25 Vacation (7)
 - 26 Silt (5)
 - 28 Aquaria (5)
 - 29 Evil spirit (5)
 - 30 Cloak (7)
 - 32 Resistance (5)
 - 33 Artistic, shortly (5)

- DOWN**
- 2 From article (6)
 - 3 Restraints (5)
 - 4 Outfit (3)
 - 5 Virtuous (5)
 - 6 Occasional (5)
 - 7 Inclined (3, 5)
 - 8 Fruit (5)
 - 13 Scorch (5)
 - 14 Cupid (4)
 - 15 Fixed (5)
 - 16 Of the sun (5)
 - 17 Elms (5)
 - 18 Empoverished (6)
 - 19 Scenery (5)
 - 21 Hat? (3, 4)
 - 22 Picture palace (5)
 - 23 Lush (5)
 - 24 Suspended (5)
 - 25 Symbol (4)
 - 26 Weir (3)



CRYPTIC PUZZLE

- ACROSS**
- 1 Wizardry of Wise Men (6)
 - 2 Moon rich figures (5)
 - 3 A lie on one's sleeping partner? (7)
 - 4 Floral cover (5)
 - 5 Utter musically (5)
 - 6 Sides Jones? (5)
 - 7 Red's skeleton key is missing (7)
 - 8 Name of a little white donkey (3)
 - 9 Knocks the lights out in a U.S. Army camp? (4)
 - 10 Implore somebody to bus off (4)
 - 11 Star French is beautiful, too (5)

- DOWN**
- 1 He's ready to be arrested of society (5)
 - 2 The nearest thing to Siberia in the U.S.A. (6)
 - 3 Are they written due to a silly misnomer about a letter? (6)
 - 4 Mark him as a good tennis player (5)
 - 5 A bird found in Egypt (5)
 - 6 Supporter of one disfranchised? (7)
 - 7 It's still on board (4)
 - 8 One could liken it to moss (5)

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLES ON FRIDAY

Readers' letters

Ideas for the Mayor

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I would like to suggest that municipalities place a suggestion box in their city halls for public use. The suggestion box could be used for ideas on all subjects, such as security, sanitation, economic, etc. The box could be used by the many people who have ideas but are unable to have these ideas reach the proper people. I feel this could help our country in many ways.

MARIA LINKIEWICZ
Tel Aviv, November 25.

The Tel Aviv Municipality replies: There is a box for suggestions and complaints in the entrance of Tel Aviv City Hall.

YOSEF GOLAN, Spokesman
Tel Aviv, December 15.

The Haifa Municipality replies: The Haifa Municipality has a suggestion box in the main entrance of Haifa City Hall. Although it was originally meant for letters, Haifa residents use it for suggestions and complaints and we are well aware of its usefulness.

The Mayor has now given instructions to install similar boxes in other municipal buildings, such as the

offices of the Department of Education at Hagafen Street 7, the municipal offices at the Shalom Building, Parata Street 23, and the offices of the Water Supply Department at the Talpit market.

M. ROSE, Town Clerk
Haifa, December 15.

The Jerusalem Municipality replies: About two years ago, complaint boxes were put up in all municipal departments. These boxes were looked to prevent unauthorized reading of their contents and the keys were in the hands of department head assistants.

Although these boxes were placed in prominent places and their purpose clearly indicated, not a single complaint or suggestion was put in them for months. Since the public did not take advantage of these boxes, we discontinued their use. Anyhow, it seems that Jerusalem residents know how to submit their complaints to municipal departments; they can do so 24 hours a day — both during working hours and at night by Telexphone.

YITZHAK GROSSMANN
Jerusalem, December 22.

FOR AND AGAINST



To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I was most disturbed to read Mr. Wulfr's letter (December 31) criticizing Mr. Gillon and his Televue.

I, amongst thousands of others, enjoy Gillon's flair and style in all his columns. He possesses a wit and imagination that is so lacking amongst our journalists today. He is unafraid to speak out and challenge the most established of institutions and customs that are positively boring or outdated. Continue Philip Gillon... keep up the good work... we're behind you.

EMANUEL ATIAS
Jerusalem, January 2.

of the standard of Mr. Gillon has to take refuge at almost every feature to oversophistication and superlatives.

Sir, — I am writing to you in reply to the rather philistine criticism of Mr. Philip Gillon's weekly Televue. I trust you will not curb Mr. Gillon's review and he will continue voicing his personal opinion to which every critic is entitled, more particularly so if it is done with so much spirit and humour to the delight of many of your readers.

DE. RUDOLF GOTTSCHALK
Haifa, January 3.

REV. APPLETON

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — As one of the many who were privileged to listen to the interview of the Anglican Archbishop of Jerusalem, I wish to express my thanks for the noble sentiments expressed by the Reverend George Appleton.

On these troubled days, it is indeed heartwarming that there are righteous men like him in our midst who have the courage of their faith to speak out the way he did. His utterances were most timely and particularly significant at this season when the Christian religion calls for peace on earth and goodwill among all men.

I am convinced that the Archbishop's words will not go unheeded, but will be instrumental in helping to usher in a year of real peace not only for a truly united Jerusalem and the whole of the House of David, but for all mankind.

MRS. E. WEINSTEIN
Ramat Gan, December 26.

Chaplin: I did it for the money, not the laughs

LONDON (Reuter).—Charlie Chaplin cares more about money than laughter these days.

In fact, the 52-year-old comedian told reporters here yesterday that he never cared about making people laugh. "I am not interested in laughter. I just made a living from it. I'm just thankful people appreciated what I did."

Mr. Chaplin rejected the idea that his films were designed as social commentaries. "I have never intellectualized the little man. I thought of my work in terms of what could give me amusement, make my boss laugh — and give me money."

"Money means more to men than you think. It's a long story and it goes back to my youth. I didn't starve, but I didn't have a regular bed."

"There is so much humiliation in being poor that it is not really possible to appreciate luxury without it."

He is in London after arranging a sale of his old films to American television for \$2m, plus 80 per cent of the profits. Despite the sale, Mr. Chaplin said he had no interest in returning to the U.S.

Of his political troubles and quarrels in America, Mr. Chaplin said: "Today there is nothing to forgive — and I had my say. They said I was a Communist and I said, 'so what?' In fact, I never engaged in any Communist activity."

"Today I feel I am too old for the little man in the bowler, too old for anything to take me back to America. I am comfortable in Switzerland and the children are in good schools. I am a happy man."

The four-times married comedian admitted that women had always been his weakness. "Women, I love them all," he declared. "To a new man who questioned what his present wife, Cona, whom he wed



Chaplin with Jackie Coogan as The Kid, 1921

In 1945, would say about that he replied: "I don't care. She will love me." His voice trailing off amid the general laughter.

The Israel Back Society
SPECIAL CONCERT with JUDITH KUSS (U.S.A.)
BACK: Wedding Cant., Handel, Brahms.
Tickets: Cahana.

NEW IMMIGRANTS! Temporary Residents!

TAX FREE

• All your DUTY-FREE shopping in one place.
• Local and imported home appliances, cars, furniture, beds, terylene, sheets, T.V. sets, washing machines, dishwashers, refrigerators, ovens, sewing machines, radios, tapes & stereo, office machines.

• 10-day delivery for televisions, mixers, small-appliances and vacuum cleaners.
• Full local guarantees. • General insurance.
• On request: Customs clearance - delivery to your home.
• Experienced and friendly personnel. Ask for our free catalogue.

B.G.S. GENERAL SERVICES LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: TEL AVIV: Migdal Bnei Zion, 15th floor, Tel. 2820, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
JERUSALEM: Migdal Bnei Zion, 2nd floor, Tel. 2701, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. daily except Mon. & Wed. 9 a.m. - 2 p.m.
HAIFA: 53 Rahov Herzogim, Rasco Bldg. 2nd floor, Tel. 4271, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. daily except Fri. 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. For Service after hours phone 9900

LAUDABLE EFFORT

"ISRAEL IN EGYPT" Oratorio by G. F. Handel, presented by the Maale Adab Gosh-Kiryat Yearim; Sigl Stadermann, conductor; Bibiana Goldstein, Anna Sreter, Margit Neuberger, also; John Haber, organ; the Bach Choir, Maale, the Festival Chorus and Orchestra; Talia Fecker, organ; T.M.C.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem — January 9.

THIS oratorio occupies a special place in Handel's work, as the main role is given to the choir — of 35 members, only 12 are set for solo voice or flute. Though, on the whole, harmonic treatment is anything but interesting or colourful, there are spots which show a certain liveliness harmonically. The texture of the choruses is generally exceedingly primitive, but occasionally there are demanding lines and fugal elaborations and impressive intention and considerable power. The text, arranged by Handel from Exodus and a few verses from the Psalms is of rather limited interest; and some repetitions of the lines add to an impression of static mood. It is therefore a difficult work on which to keep one's attention focused for a complete evening. Only a performance dynamically well shaded and moving along unhesitatingly, and an interpretation built on contrasts and utter precision can prevent a feeling of boredom mixed with a certain annoyance at Handel for taking it so easy in the greater part of the oratorio.

Sigl Stadermann, conducting with his customary enthusiasm, was not able to provide a completely satisfying presentation. As usual with the Abu Gosh-Kiryat Yearim Festival, the choral contributions were the best. Both choral groups sounded pleasantly fresh and balanced. If only more attention had been paid to the pronunciation of the words! The orchestra sounded very

ad hoc. It is nobody's fault that it is not a permanent body, and rehearsals had probably been cut to a minimum. A notice in the programme points out that "The Music Festival Abu Gosh-Kiryat Yearim is not sponsored by any official or other institution."

The soloists were an asset: Bibiana Goldstein — even if a bit rough and crude in voice presentation and not always secure in her tempo; Margit Neuberger, cultured in approach and pleasant in execution; Alto Margit Neuberger, from Austria, singing with beautiful voice quality and fine musical understanding;

Music Reviews

British tenor John Gallagher, delivering his part with experienced attitude and in good style.

Despite critical reservations, the presentation of "Israel in Egypt" was a highly commendable feat, and the spirit of dedication and love for this kind of music was quite affecting.

YOHANAN BOHEM

BRIDGE CALENDAR

- Celebrating Events**
- Jan. 25, Kibbutz Turom, 10 a.m., Kibbutz Team of Four Tournament, two session event. For information contact: Matti Sandler, Beit Yanai, P.O. Kfar Vitkin.
 - Jan. 28, Jerusalem, Jan. 28 at 4 p.m. at the Panorama Hotel, Adler Cup Tournament for Teams of Four. Four session event.
 - Results**
 - Jerusalem — Dec. 28, Pairs: 2 Tables: 1. Barak-Chiriac, 2. Ben-Zur-Lavruv, 3. Gilinsky-Rod, 4. Mrs. Sarley-Mrs. Shobek.
 - Jan. 2, Team of Four, 3 Tables: Winner: Ben Zeev, Bergel, Grossberg, Lavruv.
 - Kiryat Haim — Jan. 4, Pairs, 11 Tables: 1. Sher-Lohman, 2. Savitler-Kreiser, 3. Scher-Samstag.
 - Netanya — End of Season Tournament, Pairs, final results: 1. Millionaire-Friedman, 2. Shani-Sandler, 3. Kope-Ropp.
 - Dec. 30, Pairs, 13 Tables: N-8: 1. Millionaire-Friedman, 2. Shani-Sandler, 3. Kope-Ropp, 4. Sternberg-Kertz, 5. Sele-Dr. Levin.
 - Savyon — Mixed Pairs Tournament: Three Session, Dec. 17 Tables: N-8: 1. Mrs. Man-Eberman, 2. Mrs. Dr. Foides-Aziel, 3. Mrs. Bosh-Hamir, 4. Mrs. Minin-Levi.
 - Dec. 26, 14 Tables: N-8: 1. Mrs.

- Heinrich-Slomanof, 2. Tahori-Tahori, 3. E-W: 1. Shabi-Shabi, 2. Mrs. Lorber-Van Marten, July 14 Tables: N-8: 1. Mrs. Minin-Levi, 2. Mrs. Lerziger-Frenk, 3. E-W: 1. Shabi-Shabi, 2. Mrs. Dr. Foides-Aziel, Final results: 1. Mrs. Minin-Levi, 2. Mrs. Dr. Foides-Aziel, 3. Kope-Ropp, 4. E-W: 1. Frischot-Ben Yanda, 2. Stampf-Schwartz, Dec. 23 Tables: N-8: 1. Frischot-Frydlich, 3. Kope-Ropp, 4. E-W: 1. Frischot-Ben Yanda, 2. Stampf-Schwartz, Dec. 27 Tables: N-8: 1. Stampf-Schwartz, 2. Moscona-Ilan, 3. E-W: 1. Mrs. Wisner-Mrs. Fridland, 2. Mrs. Smich-Barakman, Dec. 28, 27 Tables: 1. Menbogen-Dietrich, 2. Kats-Hofman, 3. E-W: 1. Ilan-Ilan, 2. Mrs. Minin-Levi, Final results: 1. Stampf-Schwartz, 2. Hochstetler.
- Weekly Duplicate Games, 8 p.m.**
- Ashdod — Monday, Thursday; Museum, BeerSheva — Monday, Thursday; Beit Ya'acov.
- Haifa — Monday, Thursday; Beit Hagafen.
- Jerusalem — Sunday, Wednesday; Sports Club.
- Kiryat Haim — Tuesday; Beit Nagler.
- Netanya — Monday; Orly Hotel; Thursday; Wigo Hall.
- Savyon — Sunday; Wigo Hall.
- Bekevet — Thursday; Masonic Hall.
- Savyon — Sunday; Beit Hatarbul Yehud.
- Tel Aviv — Wednesday, Thursday; Dukas Club.

BANK OF ISRAEL

MILVE PITUAH BRERA

The Bank of Israel announces that today, Wednesday, January 12, 1972, a new series of Development Loan Bonds will be issued, offering a choice!

- Amount of the Issue** — will be IL40 million. Bonds are issued in denominations of IL100 and upwards.
- Redemption and Interest** — the bonds are redeemable after 5 years. Income will be paid according to the highest amount of the two alternatives:

- A. Principal and interest linked to the Index**
- The rate of interest — 4.84%, according to calculated compound interest, that is, IL26.66. To this amount are added linkage differentials on principal and interest.

- B. Principal and interest non-linked**
- Amount of interest — 10.76%, according to calculated compound interest, that is, IL26.66.

In either case, an income of at least IL50 net for each IL100 is assured.

★ Tax is limited — income tax on the interest will not exceed 25%. Linkage differentials are exempt from tax.

★ The bonds are available — at all banks and from members of the Stock Exchange. Those buying on date of issue save paying commission.

★ Registration at the Stock Exchange — upon completion of the distribution of the new series, bonds will be registered and traded on the Stock Market; thus, if necessary, bonds may be cashed at any time, even before the early redemption date.

"BRERA" Developments Bonds

PEOPLE SAY THAT BUILDERS ARE MAKING MONEY, POSSIBLY — BUT HOW MUCH DOES THE OWNER OF THE FLAT MAKE?

Lately complaints have been made about the profits made by the contractors in Israel. The contractors are not at all "ashamed" of a fair and reasonable profit. On the contrary, they are proud that the building industry — unlike other branches of the economy — is profitable, and every year they pay millions of pounds to the Treasury, the Municipalities and the pension funds. However, the contractor, or his profits, are in no wise the reason for the rise in prices of flats. 3 main factors are "to blame" for the rise in prices and they are:

- Land:** Land in the centres of the cities has gone up in price over the last 2 years by 80% — 100%. This rise which goes into the price of the flat, brings the contractor no profit — the Treasury counts it as income and he pays up to 81% tax on it, while it is the purchaser of the flat who gains.
- Building Materials:** The cost of building materials has risen a lot recently. This rise is due to a lack of regular supply of materials and a "grey" market has come into being, which exploits the situation. The government has not reduced the import duty on building materials and the result: housing becomes more expensive.
- Wages:** The lack of workers in the building industry is worse than in all other branches of the economy. The contractors have to pay much more than the agreed rate. And despite all this: a contractor who has signed a contract to sell a flat at a certain price, will deliver it to the purchaser at that price.



- AND THEN?**
- The purchaser gets a flat that is frequently worth double the purchase price. There are many examples of contractors selling flats a year ago in co-operative houses which are now being sold by their owners at a profit of 100%. So who makes the profit? The contractor or the owner? All the contractors want is a fair and reasonable profit.
- The government should do 3 things:
- 1) In order to reduce the cost of the land in the price of the flat — to allot land for private construction at a reasonable price.
 - 2) In order to ensure regular supply of materials — to encourage increased local production and to reduce duties in order to encourage the import of materials not available.
 - 3) In order to ensure skilled manpower for the industry — to give incentives for increased productivity and expand vocational training facilities.

FEDERATION OF BUILDING CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION IN ISRAEL

התאחדות המבנים בישראל

Violence to increase, Police Minister says

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter
Police Minister Shlomo Hillel warned the Knesset yesterday that the problem of crime in this country was going to grow more serious than it was today, and that crimes of violence in particular were bound to increase.

Replying in the plenum to a debate on violence and hoodlums, Mr. Hillel said that crimes of violence had increased to an astounding degree in the past few years — although the increase in overall crime of 5.5 per cent in 1971 — large as it was — had been far less pronounced than in previous years (1962 — 11.2 per cent; 1966 — 13.5 per cent; 1970 — 8.8 per cent).

Among the factors fostering the growth in crime were also a few newcomers who "specialized in crime, and smoking and dealing in drugs," he charged. There was also the proliferation of weapons in the hands of the public, the phenomenon of people getting rich easily and quickly, the social tensions, and negative influences from abroad.

"But with all our regret, we cannot claim that we are confronted by an unexpected phenomenon which has radically altered the pattern of our lives."

The Minister chided some M.K.s for painting an exaggerated "scare picture, and he rebuked the newspapers for printing tendentious stories at times. He said he took the gravest view of all exaggeration which only served to encourage rather than combat crime.

He nevertheless admitted that he would have found the crime picture grave enough, even without the current increase.

Mr. Hillel was indignant and contemptuous about charges that the police were sometimes apprehensive about tackling criminals (as Mr. Uri Arneri — Ha'olam Hazeh had alleged).

He was also critical of Tel Aviv youngsters who talked freely to newspapermen about assaults from

juvenile gangs, but said they had not complained to the police, because they were scared of vindictive attackers. This claim was neither logical nor true, Mr. Hillel charged. They were just disoriented to get entangled and spend the time involved in testifying in Court.

"Even if we assume for a moment that there is some danger, as it were, in testifying, this danger must be faced, when it's a matter of fulfilling one's civic duty."

He said he could not go along with those M.K.s, who had urged Tel Aviv students to take the law into their own hands and hit back. Any youngster or adult who used force, he warned, would be punished "whatever neighbourhood they hail from." That was what the police was for, he said, and they were assuring law and order to the best of their ability.

Mr. Hillel reacted sharply to a comment in one newspaper article about juvenile hoodlums, in which a girl interviewed had said that the incidents had made her into a "rebelist." Moreover, he said, a probe of the hoodlums incidents showed that most had not involved youths from the "South" against youths from the "North," but "North Tel Aviv" youths against other "North Tel Aviv" youths.

Each time a complaint had been submitted to the police about juvenile hoodlums, he said, action had been taken, and offenders had been apprehended.

In March, Premier Golda Meir will be presented with recommendations by her inter-departmental committee on activities to help disadvantaged youth, he said. Meanwhile the police would set up — in problematic urban areas — a series of joint coordinating bodies, with the participation of the municipalities, and the Ministries of Education, Welfare, Justice and Labour.

The role of the police would go above and beyond its formal functions, he said.

Knesset votes secretly on secret vote

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter
The Knesset yesterday held a secret vote on the practice of secret votes, the result of which will be to limit the possibility very considerably, and leave it solely to matters involving election of functionaries, and withdrawal of parliamentary immunity.

The Government defeated, by 33 votes to 24, a Gahal motion which would have had the effect of maintaining the practice of secret votes, and bolstering it, by giving it precedence over all other votes. The 24 votes which Gahal won (secretly) came from most Opposition parties, including Agudat Yisrael, it was learned. There were apparently no Alignment rebels, but perhaps one or two from the N.R.P. ranks.

The issue arose last year after a no-confidence motion by Gahal led to a Gahal demand for a secret vote, which was matched by a Government demand for a roll-call vote. The House Rules did not make it clear which demand took precedence, and when the Alignment Speaker ruled that the roll-call vote took precedence, Gahal marched out in anger.

The House Rules had envisaged secret votes and roll-call votes, as being equally acceptable at the request of 20 M.K.s, without specifying what happened if both demands were raised simultaneously.)

Claim religious job-seekers being discriminated against

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter
The discrimination against observant Jews in this country, as far as job-seeking is concerned, is an intolerable burden, which makes it impossible to live here.

The N.R.P.'s "angry young man" Yehuda Ben-Meir made this statement in the House Committee yesterday, in a vain bid to secure an urgent debate on his charges of job-discrimination against Sabbath observers. He said he had evidence of several occasions over the past few days, when Sabbath observers had been denied work at Lod Airport.

Dr. Ben-Meir appeared at the House Committee to protest the Freedom's refusal to grant a debate on this, and accused Speaker Reuven Barkat of unfair conduct in a 90-minute Committee session which broke out into intermittent pandemonium. However, the Speaker's refusal was backed by eight votes of the Alignment, the I.L.P., and a Liberal member of Gahal, while the two N.R.P. members were supported by two Herut members of Gahal who happen to be observant.

Turai Dan Trifon laid to rest

TIBERIAS. — Turai Dan Trifon, 19, of Mitzpah, near Tiberias, who fell in the line of duty in Sinai on Monday, was buried with full military honours in the settlement's cemetery yesterday. He was eulogised by his commanding officer and the military chaplain recited the *Shema Eshomem* prayer.

The deceased is survived by his parents, Bella and Yosef Trifon, and a younger brother. The family are second generation settlers of the village which was established in 1968.

Lebanon raid

(Continued from page One)
Israel's northern borders. There have been reliable reports that the terrorists were again gathering in Fatahland — literally by the thousand — and that they had spilled over into Lebanon proper, west of the Hazbani River along the entire length of the Lebanese-Israel border.

This has been accompanied by a sharp rise in the number of attacks by Lebanese-based terrorists against northern Israel in the last month.

In some cases, Katyusha rockets have been fired from Lebanese territory, while in others terrorists have first infiltrated into Israel to set up their rocket launchers before returning to base, according to army spokesmen.

These attacks have included Katyusha assaults against Nabariya in Western Galilee and the Northern Galilee town of Kiryat Shmona, as well as Sunday's attack on Safad and several bazooka and mortar raids.

On Sunday night a Border Police patrol killed three terrorist infiltrators near the Lebanese border.

The ZUR INSURANCE company will take over the management of the independent fund in which Egged insures its fleet of nearly 3,000 buses. The fund is considered one of the largest of its type in Israel.

Mrs. Meir and the professors P.M.'s office denies discrimination against critics of Government

By RONNIE HOPE
Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent
The Prime Minister's Office yesterday made public exchanges of letters and telegrams between Mrs. Meir and two groups of professors and public figures, one of which was critical of the Government's policy on peace talks, while the other supported this policy.

The first group, in a telegram sent on December 28, said they felt the Government had not exhausted all the diplomatic possibilities open to it in order to start negotiations with Egypt and prevent the danger of war. They appealed to the Government to put forward proposals which "without harming Israel's security could serve as a realistic basis for possible negotiations with Egypt."

In her reply to this letter the next day, Mrs. Meir expressed regret that the signatories had not found it necessary to clarify directly the correct facts with her or "competent elements." She also remarked on the fact that the contents of the telegram had appeared in the press even before they reached her.

Mrs. Meir said there were no grounds for the feeling that the Government was not doing enough and it had already made proposals as suggested in the petition, with regard to both an overall settlement and a partial settlement. The Government would persevere in its efforts, she said.

'NOT ORGANIZED'

Prof. Patinkin replied to Mrs. Meir in a letter dated December 30. He said that the signatories were not an organized group, and some of the names were even known to each other, but they were united in their belief in the sentiments expressed in their telegram.

He said that the feeling that the Government was not doing enough had in fact been created by the statements of "competent authorities" — namely official Government pronouncements as reported by the communications media. He also expressed regret at the fact that the telegram had appeared in the press before reaching Mrs. Meir.

Prof. Patinkin concluded: "I have no doubt that the signatories to the telegram will be happy to have an opportunity to meet you, if you so

wish, both to explain their positions — each according to his views — and to hear your opinion on this question."

In her reply, dated January 5, Mrs. Meir said that before she received the telegram, Prof. Kugelman, Dean of the Social Science Faculty of the Hebrew University, had invited her to address the Faculty staff, as she had done twice in the past. She said that the meeting would take place early in February.

Mrs. Meir, quoting Prof. Patinkin's description of his group as being "not an organized group," said that she "saw no point" in meeting with this group. She continued: "Of course, if you wish to have a talk with me, I will be always happy to meet you."

DISMISS CHARGE

Prime Minister's office sources yesterday dismissed the charge that Mrs. Meir had discriminated against one group or favoured the other. They said that Prof. Patinkin's group had not asked for a meeting in their first telegram, while the other did. "Most of them will take part in the Social Science Faculty meeting, anyway," the source said.

Prof. Patinkin said last night that he had not written to the Prime Minister as an individual. Added to comment on her reply, he said that the texts speak for themselves. He saw it as a negative response to his suggestion that Mrs. Meir meet his group.

DEPARTURE

Mr. Yosef Sharon, Director of the Housing Ministry, is to confer with experts on methods of speeding up housing construction.

The Ambassador of Guatemala, Francisco Fernandez Mall, is leaving for his tour of duty here.

Mr. Yosef Kotelik, Director of the National Wino-Hidassat, is leaving for his tour of duty here.

Prof. Patinkin said that he did not know if the group would pursue the matter further, hold meetings or write more letters. Commenting on Mrs. Meir's reference to her Social Science Faculty engagement, he said that only four or five of the signatories were on the faculty staff.

Prof. Haim Hamani, explaining his group's action in a radio interview last night, said that they wished to correct the impression that the nation's professors are a "defeatist" group, ready to give up all Israel's political and military achievements. He said that most teachers and students belonged to the "quiet majority" who believed that Israel's security depended on "holding on to the Suez line and other security frontiers."

Concerning the current controversial visit to Britain by Menachem Begin, M.K., he said that the former I.L.L. leader has a perfect right to state his views in Britain. On the hostile attitude of a section of the British press, Mr. Hamilton noted that "not a single newspaper in Britain is a reliable friend of the Labour Party," and "some might even have supported Hitler had he succeeded in landing."

Gaza students go to Lebanon

NAHARIYA. — A group of 47 boys and girls from the Gaza Strip, all high school graduates, crossed into Lebanon at the Rosh Haanika check point yesterday on their way to continue their studies at Beirut University.

Military Government personnel from the Gaza Strip and representatives of the International Red Cross were present at the crossing.

TOO VICTORIOUS

Mr. Hamilton conceded that there is an influential minority in the British Labour Party which is pro-Arab. But their only criticism of Israel seems to be that it was "too victorious," and that "success in wars, even in those it did not start, did not give Israel the right to demand an assurance that the conditions which made these wars possible should not be repeated."

"I have the impression Israel is demanding no more than that," he declared.

Concerning the Gaza Strip, Mr. Hamilton recalled that he had been critical because the delegation's itinerary had not included the area, as though Israel "had something to hide." His complaints were immediately met with a tour of the Strip arranged for him and two other members of the delegation last Sunday.

The visit convinced that the criticism levelled at Israel for "ruthless extermination" of Arab refugee housing there was a complete distortion. The visitors did, indeed, see the narrow lanes cleared for military vehicles in order to combat terrorism, he said. But they also saw what the Military Government was doing to improve the lot of the local people, including education and health services. He said they found Arabs at clinics, run by Egyptian doctors who periodically cross the Canal for visits home and their return not only willing but anxious to be sent to Jewish hospitals in Israel for treatment.

British Labour M.P.s end 10-day visit to Israel

By GEORGE LEONOF
Jerusalem Post Reporter
"While" Hamilton was first in Palestine on what he now regards as the unsympathetic mission of "trying to keep the Jews from getting in." That was in 1945, as an officer in His Majesty's armed forces.

Among his stations then was one on Mount Carmel, in Haifa. Back at the scene a quarter-century later on a tour of Haifa University, William W. Hamilton, Member of Parliament for West Fyfe, thinks the campus is symbolic of what the Jewish people had achieved in the interim, "and what is in store for Arab and Jews once peace is achieved."

Mr. Hamilton, along with Bill Jones, senior Labour Party organizer and head of the Electrical Trade Union, met the press in Jerusalem yesterday as spokesmen of the 21-member British Labour Party delegation which ends a 10-day visit to Israel today. The visitors, guests of their fraternal party in Israel, had met Israeli leaders including Prime Minister Golda Meir, Deputy Premier Yigal Alon and Foreign Minister Abba Eban, and extensively toured the country.

The meeting with Mrs. Meir was "easily the most vital part of our visit," Mr. Hamilton said. "I wish we could have a leader with the same vision, guts and staying power," he added.

MEET PREMIER

The Premier had openly discussed with them various aspects of the political and economic situation. Among other things, he told them that "the width of the Sinai strip is negotiable so long as Soviet weapons — and she said Soviet weapons, not Egyptian weapons — are not brought to the east bank within firing range" (of Israeli positions).

The Premier appeared optimistic about "a breakthrough with regard to some of Israel's neighbours," Mr. Hamilton added. He did not elaborate.

He had come to Israel believing that all outstanding issues with the Arabs should be negotiable, including Jerusalem. But after having seen the completely unrestricted movement in the city, "how free the access to all religious sites, I am convinced that the present situation should be highly acceptable to the Arabs," Mr. Hamilton said. "They have very little to complain about," he added.

Mr. Jones told the press the Premier — "not just a woman but

an institution" — had echoed his own view concerning the Golan Heights. In his opinion, "you must have a hole in the head if you go back."

It was his impression that Israel was anxious that the Suez Canal be opened, by Egyptian civilians — "a perfectly reasonable position."

Both men mentioned meetings in Israel with a cross-section of the Arab population, including that of the administered territories. Mr. Jones admitted that he had at first entertained the "perhaps unfair" thought that "Uncle Tom's were being paraded before us." This was after meetings in Haifa's Jewish-Arab neighbourhoods with highly educated Arabs, "obviously wealthy, property owners and employers with an obvious stake in Israel," who did not appear to be representative.

But on Monday and yesterday, after meetings with Elshadrat officials in West and East Jerusalem including Arab workers, "we got down to basic situations, and saw what the Israeli Government is trying to do to raise Arab living, educational and health standards."

He had recorded all he saw on movie film "so that I won't be accused of having been brainwashed by the Jews," Mr. Hamilton said. "On my return I shall take the first opportunity to refute the distortions."

Concerning the current controversial visit to Britain by Menachem Begin, M.K., he said that the former I.L.L. leader has a perfect right to state his views in Britain. On the hostile attitude of a section of the British press, Mr. Hamilton noted that "not a single newspaper in Britain is a reliable friend of the Labour Party," and "some might even have supported Hitler had he succeeded in landing."

Mr. Sidney Goldberg, General Secretary of the Labour Friends of Israel who is escorting the delegation, told the press that in the 11 years of its existence the organization had organized six such missions to Israel, in which M.P.s comprised over 60 per cent.

Big welcome for Begin today

Jerusalem Post Political Editor
TEL AVIV. — A grand welcome being prepared by the Herut and its Betar youth movement party chairman Menachem Begin at Lod Airport at 8:30 this afternoon.

A large group of his supporters is expected to be at the airport for him will meet many I.L.L. veterans, whose yards have been revived. Begin's treatment in London.

Mr. Begin has a full schedule of speaking engagements at home, particularly on Saturday when he will be the main attraction at the World Conference of Herut-Hatzohar Union, being on the eve of the Zionist Congress.

CIVIL DEFENCE TESTS held today in the Bat Galim area of Haifa and at Ashdod, Ashdod Kiryat Malachi. In the mock air raids will be sounded for one hour. In case of a real emergency rising and falling notes will be sounded at intervals.

More disputes seen in school system

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — A strike by elementary school principals has been called off after the Ministry of Education agreed to meet most of their demands. At the same time many other disputes are brewing in the country's school system.

The principals had threatened to walk off the job by January 16, if the Ministry did not abide by its own undertaking to pay them for administrative duties connected with the seventh and eighth grade classes even though under the reform plan these grades were removed from their schools.

Meanwhile, the Histradut Teachers Union has declared a labour dispute with the Ministry over what it calls "discrimination against seventh and eighth grade teachers in special vocational schools." Some 500 teachers are involved and most are employed at the Miran school network for maladjusted children. The union claims that while these

teachers have a much tougher job than do their colleagues in the regular schools they receive about 20 per cent less pay.

Union secretary Shalom Levin, M.K., has threatened to declare another labour dispute if several yeshiva high schools do not abstain from early enrolment of outstanding students to their seventh and eighth junior high school grades. Mr. Levin has cabled Education Minister Yigal Alon asking him to intervene in the matter. The yeshiva high schools involved are the Nisholin yeshiva near Petah Tikva, Midreshiyat Noam in Pardes Hanna and the yeshiva at Givat Shmuel, near Bnei Brak.

In another case, the staff of instructional television has demanded full parity, both in pay and status, with the regular television personnel. Instructional television programmes form an integral part of class work in many schools. The staff have already held a 24-hour warning strike.

Tourism problems unsolved

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter
All the problems which troubled the tourist trade in Israel during the past year were not solved at a two-day meeting of representatives of American and Israeli Tourism Organizations which ended in Jerusalem last night.

Despite a positively worded statement issued by the Ministry of Tourism, which initiated the meeting, reactions among the participants ranged from "a waste of time,"

through "it didn't solve all the problems," to "a total comment."

A further meeting will be held today in Tel Aviv between representatives of the American Organization of Tour Operators to Israel and the Israel Hotels Association to try to iron out unsolved problems — a major one being hotel over-bookings which occasioned bitter complaints from many tourists last year.

TODAY'S POSTBAG

THE WINNING six numbers in the "Lotto" draw are: 07, 11, 13, 18, 23 and 33, Mital Hapayis announced yesterday. The additional number (which participants add by themselves) was 38.

THE NARCOTICS SQUAD of the Gaza Strip police last year arrested 96 persons and confiscated 380 kgs. of hashish, 51 kgs. of opium and 740 LSD capsules. As a result of these large catches the price of narcotics has gone up in Israel.

THE WORLD Union of Jewish Students in Arad today opens its 15th upan course for university-trained immigrants. Some 65 new arrivals from the U.S., Western Europe, Australia and South Africa will be attending the six-month course.

JUST RECEIVED
Condensed Chemical Dictionary
1971 8th edition
DANGOOE LTD.,
44 Derech Petah Tikva
Tel Aviv, Tel. 36247.

L'Amour Dans le Mariage
What really causes frigidity?
Read January's SELECTION; two famous specialists explain how to answer your children the most burning questions about your intimate life. Buy your January issue of SELECTION.

BRONFMAN'S AGENCY LTD.

קריית ויצמן
תחנת מנוחה וביטחון
תחנת מנוחה וביטחון
KIRYAT WEIZMANN
Science Based Industrial Park Ltd.
near the Weizmann Institute

For rent. Space in Industrial Buildings
Apply to: Africa-Israel Investments Ltd.
13 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel Aviv, Tel. 50281

DECORATIVE ART IN MODERN INTERIORS
Edited By ELLA MOODY
Available at

Steinmatzky's
Jerusalem-Tel Aviv-Rosh-HaAnan-Lod-Beit
LARGEST CHAIN OF BOOKSTORES IN ISRAEL

WOMAN
NOVEMBER 27, 1971 ISSUE
• Cliff Richard's Book of Songs
WOMAN'S OWN
NOVEMBER 27, 1971 ISSUE
• Extra! — Your 1972 Starwood
SOLE DISTRIBUTOR
Steinmatzky's Agency Ltd.
AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE

SERVICED APARTMENTS
for rent with private swimming pool
FROM \$10 PER DAY
Serviced luxury apartments in Herzliya's exclusive setting, minutes away from Tel Aviv but free of the city's rush—accommodating 4 PEOPLE

Medical Books
Just Received
Eminent Surgeon
15th edition 1971
DANGOOE LTD.,
44 Derech Petah Tikva,
Tel Aviv, Tel. 36247.

BLOW SOFTLY IN JERICO
By Ephraim Kishon
A CO-PUBLICATION OF STEINMATZKY'S AGENCY IN ISRAEL AND ANDRE DEUTSCH IN LONDON
AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE

1-5-3/3-1-?
Canon
ELECTRONIC CALCULATOR
Sole Agents, KARAY Ltd
Shalom Tower, Tel Aviv
Tel: 55244

Commemorative Coins and Official State Medals
An enduring memento of your visit
The perfect gift for your friends and business associates
Visit our showrooms:
JERUSALEM:
11 Koren Hayesod St.
TEL AVIV:
3 Mendele St. (near the Dan Hotel)

ISRAEL GOVERNMENT COIN AND MEDALS CORPORATION